



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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8 June 1992

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CONTENTS

8 June 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad

Yodoyman Confirms Fighting in Lake Region [AFP]	1
Yodoyman Unveils Program To Revive Economy [Libreville Radio]	1
French Official Confirms Support for Armed Forces [Paris International]	1
Opposition Leader Calls for National Conference [AFP]	1

Congo

Government To Suspend Traffic During Elections [Libreville Radio]	2
---	---

Gabon

Official Details Amendments for Electoral Code [Libreville Radio]	2
---	---

Kenya

Official Comments on Incursions, Refugees [KNA]	2
---	---

Rwanda

Fighting Flares Up in Byumba as Paris Talks Begin	2
Strike Delays Talks [AFP]	2
Defense Minister on Fighting [London International]	3
Further Remarks [Kigali Radio]	3
Preparatory Talks Under Way [AFP]	4
French Troops Brought In [London International]	4

Zaire

Transitional Government Expected by End of July [Brussels Radio]	4
--	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Electoral Commission Appeals for Funds [Addis Ababa Radio]	5
--	---

Kenya

Government Warned of Danger of Muslim 'Uprising' [DAILY NATION 6 Jun]	5
Moi Reacts [Nairobi Radio]	6
Saitoti on Religious Equality [KNA]	6
Moi Discusses Composition of Electoral Commission [Nairobi Radio]	6
Minister Presents Budget Proposals to Parliament [Nairobi Radio]	7

Somalia

Reportage on Border Fighting, Cease-Fire Accord	7
Town Reportedly Recaptured [Nairobi TV]	7

SLA Continues Operations [Mogadishu Radio]	7
Parties Agree to Cease-Fire [Addis Ababa Radio]	8
Forces Created To Restore Peace [Mogadishu Radio]	8

Tanzania

Zanzibar Minister Presents Development Budget [Dar es Salaam Radio]	8
---	---

Uganda

Eritrea's Afewerki Visits, Talks With Museveni	9
Arrives 4 Jun [Kampala Radio]	9
Holds Talks With Museveni [Kampala Radio]	9
Comments on Issues [Kampala Radio]	9
Talks Begin With Eritrean Officials in Kampala [Kampala Radio]	9
Communique Marks End of Namibian Leader's Visit [Kampala Radio]	9
Army Council Issues Criteria for Reducing Army [Kampala Radio]	10

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

SADF Head Says 'Super Defense' Force Planned [Johannesburg TV]	12
Government, ANC Meet, Seek To Avert Protest [SUNDAY TIMES 7 Jun]	12
New Codesa Subcommittees Off to 'Slow Start' [SAPA]	12
ANC Denies Consolidation of MK Arms Caches [SUNDAY TIMES 7 Jun]	13
ANC Denies Responsibility for Defense Units [THE WEEKLY MAIL 5-11 Jun]	13
Police Raid ANC Alexandra Office in Exercise [Umtata Radio]	14
ANC Statement [SAPA]	14
AZAPO Leader Calls For Anti-Codesa Campaign [SAPA]	15
Further Remarks [SAPA]	15
Treurnicht Says CP To Propose Confederacy System [SAPA]	15
Boerestaat Leader Critical [SAPA]	16
8 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues [SUNDAY TIMES 7 Jun, etc.]	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Official Rejects Extending Registration Deadline [Luanda Radio]	19
Progress Viewed [Luanda Radio]	19
UNITA Says No Consensus Reached on Jamba [Luanda Radio]	19
MPLA Rejects Charges on Dissidents' Murders [Luanda Radio]	20

Lesotho

King Moshoeshe Discusses Plans To Return [London International]	20
---	----

Madagascar

President Ratsiraka To Run for New Term [AFP]	21
---	----

Malawi

Church Group Urges Political Liberalization [London International]	21
Exiled Opposition Groups To Form United Front [Lusaka Radio]	22

Mozambique

Official Leaves for Rome Peace Talks 6 Jun [Maputo Radio]	22
Italian Envoy Comments [Maputo Radio]	22
Meeting With Dhlakama [Maputo Radio]	23
Reporter Details Visit to Renamo Headquarters [SATURDAY STAR 6 Jun]	23

Namibia

8 Jun Press Review on Attacks on Government [NEW ERA 21-27 May]	24
---	----

Zambia

Chiluba Arrives in London, To Go to Switzerland [Lusaka Radio]	24
Government Lays Off 15,000 Municipal Workers [SAPA]	24
Ex-UNIP Member Launches New Opposition Party [London International]	25

WEST AFRICA

Ivory Coast

PDCI-FPI Deputies Meet Houphouet, Return Home [Abidjan Radio]	26
---	----

Liberia

Army Chief Says Troops To Remain in Liberia [AFP]	26
---	----

Mali

'Transition Government' Tenders Resignation [Bamako Radio]	26
Alpha Konare Presidential Inauguration Noted [Bamako Radio]	26

Niger

Cabinet Discusses Internal Security, 'Rebellion' [Niamey Radio]	27
---	----

Nigeria

'Minor Cabinet Reshuffle' Announced 6 Jun [Lagos Radio]	27
Government Announces Civil Servant Benefits [AFP]	28

Senegal

Diouf Receives Rwandan Emissary With Message [Dakar Radio]	28
Former Minister Creates New Political Party [AFP]	28

Sierra Leone

Rebels Heed Strasser's Call, 62 Surrender [London International]	28
--	----

Chad

Yodoyman Confirms Fighting in Lake Region

AB0706094792 Paris AFP in English 0909 GMT
7 Jun 92

[Text] Ndjamen, June 7 (AFP)—Troops and dissidents from a neighbouring country have been fighting in the Lake Chad region over the past 10 days, Chad's Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman said in a radio interview on Sunday.

He said prisoners had been taken, but made no mention of casualties. He did not say which country the dissidents came from.

Informed sources here said reinforcements had been sent at the beginning of last week to the region, 200 kilometres (120 miles) north of the capital.

There was fighting in the same area in January between the army and supporters of former President Hissein Habre.

Yodoyman Unveils Program To Revive Economy

AB0706180092 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] A few days after his appointment, Prime Minister Joseph Yodoyman unveiled his program in which an entire new set of measures have been adopted to revive the economy. The program includes a series of austerity measures centered on a successful reorganization of customs, a strategic sector in Chad. Here is what the prime minister said when he announced some of the measures:

[Begin Yodoyman recording] The adoption of a new work ethic, efforts to fight inflation, and the needed [word indistinct] can offer us hope. We need to reorganize the customs service. (Illegal) transactions, the unjustified use of customs connections, and fraudulent imports, including those initiated by or with assistance from the authorities, must be banned. We must do away with irregularities by posts and customs officers who have been previously reported and still remain unpunished. The current situation cannot provide us with huge resources and the [words indistinct] is taking considerable proportions, thus causing harm to the modern sector's (?initiatives). Substantial cuts in all allowances, whatever their nature, will be made according to proportions yet to be determined. The reduction of government expenditures on transportation, water, electricity, telephone, and vehicles will be reexamined and measures aimed at reducing expenditures will be taken. Measures concerning government employees will also be adopted, such as a hiring freeze, a freeze on promotion benefits, retirement for the [word indistinct], voluntary retirement for government employees, and so on. [end recording]

You did not hear it in this excerpt, but the head of the Chadian Government, who spoke on national radio, also highlighted the Army's situation. He announced that the Army's strength would be reduced by half. According to the prime minister, the Chadian Army, which is very costly to maintain, will be reduced to 25,000 men, down from the

current figure of 40,000. Furthermore, the head of the government talked about disarming civilians and soldiers not belonging to official bodies. According to him, this measure is aimed at fighting the insecurity which prevails primarily in Ndjamen. That is why, he said, the court martial will be reactivated and all parallel and private police will be suppressed.

Politically, the prime minister noted an increase in the legalization of political parties. As for the national conference, he said that everyone agreed to it, but it needs to be well prepared. As we can see, good intentions are not lacking in this plan of action. Although success cannot be fully achieved, it can at least be relative.

French Official Confirms Support for Armed Forces

LD0706103992 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The French president's private chief of staff has just ended a visit to Chad. General Quesnot met with President Deby several times. This is his second visit in Chad in less than two months. This reflects the interest Paris takes in Ndjamen. The general has confirmed this to our correspondent Sosthene Gargoune.

[Begin Quesnot recording] The situation in Chad presents several areas of concern. There are social, economic, and security problems. Chad has always found France at its side. France is always ready to help Chad and will not shy away from this assistance. The form of this assistance is now being discussed. It would also be proper, however, for the Chadians to make efforts that are equally important in order to help themselves and to enable the country to take off economically. We could contribute and assist, through cooperation, to create and restructure a Chadian army that would be a melting pot of all Chadians and that would be a law abiding army that obeys the government and head of state and that does not reflect centrifugal tendencies or some forms of corporatism. [end recording]

Opposition Leader Calls for National Conference

AB0806095092 Paris AFP in English 0025 GMT
8 June 92

[Text] Ndjamen, June 8 (AFP)—The leader of a Chadian opposition party called Sunday [7 June] for the holding of a conference of national reconciliation bringing together all parties in Chad "to avoid a new civil war" in the country.

The call from Gailath Gattoul, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council-Rejection Front (CDR-FR), follows a statement earlier Sunday by the prime minister, Joseph Yodoyman, who said that government troops and dissidents from an unnamed neighbouring country had been fighting in the Lake Chad region over the past 10 days.

In the past, Chadian rebels have been based in Nigeria, although rebel groups said in March that the Nigerian

authorities had been arresting their members and handing them over to the Chad Government.

In a statement, Gattoul said that because of "the deterioration of the current politico-military situation," the CDR-FR was issuing an urgent appeal to "all Chadian democrats to be much more vigilant in order to avoid a new civil war."

The largely Saharan former French colony, situated to the south of Libya, has been wracked [by] intermittent civil war for decades.

Congo

Government To Suspend Traffic During Elections

AB0706192592 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] In Congo, the High Council of the Republic, the transition parliament, has decided to suspend all traffic, including all air, road, river and rail traffic, during the upcoming legislative and presidential elections. It should be noted that the campaign for the Congolese legislative elections opened on 5 June with about 1,000 candidates vying for the National Assembly's 123 seats.

Gabon

Official Details Amendments for Electoral Code

AB0606130292 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The ministers of territorial administration and justice yesterday detailed the new electoral code. During a news briefing, the two Gabonese officials detailed the various amendments to the new electoral code which gives more power to prefects and governors in the organization of municipal, departmental, and presidential elections. The prefects and governors are to ensure that electoral lists do not carry more than 500 names per polling center.

Meanwhile, the head of state left Libreville for Montreal and Rio de Janeiro via Rabat this morning. In Canada, the head of state will make an official stop at the invitation of the Canadian Government. He will then attend the environmental summit in Brazil.

Kenya

Official Comments on Incursions, Refugees

EA0506195292 Nairobi KNA in English 1526 GMT
5 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 5 Jun (KNA)—The government is not ready to compromise over the country's territorial integrity and her people's security to any external aggressor, Lokichogio D.O. [District Officer] Mr. Edward Wakwai Kungu has said. Mr. Kungu, who yesterday confirmed the report that two unidentified airplanes believed to belong to [the]

Sudanese Army flew over the border town on Wednesday [3 June], said Kenya security forces were ready to deter any possible incursion into the country.

Mr. Kungu said that fleeing Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA) soldiers were being disarmed before [being] accepted as refugees.

Two years ago a military plane believed to be Sudanese dropped a bomb at Lokichogio.

He said that following the fresh influx of an estimated 20,000 Sudanese refugees, who include 12,000 unaccompanied children, late last month, the government had deployed extra security forces along the Sudan border to monitor any unprecedented events.

According to UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] officials at Lokichogio, where a massive operation is going on to receive the refugees, Sudanese Government forces are only 44 km from the Kenyan border. Mr. Ian Lethbridge, who is the head of UNHCR Lokichogio sub-office, told local and foreign press that the Sudan Government which is fighting SPLA rebels had on [the] 27th [of] last month given UNHCR and other NGO's [nongovernmental organizations] catering for the refugees a verbal order to vacate from Narus in southern Sudan within 45 minutes. "Yesterday I received reports from our officials that two bombing incidents took place at Narus and Kapoeta," he added. Along with refugees, who are mainly of Dinka tribe, he said, other agencies affected by the order were Operation Life Line Sudan, ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross], WFP [World Food Project], International Rescue Committee, Save the Children Fund and World Vision International.

The UNHCR information officer, Mr. Panos Moutziz, said that the Sudanese influx brings close to 300,000 Somali and Ethiopian asylum-seekers in Kenya. Mr. Moutziz voiced the concern that despite the "overwhelming cooperation the Kenyan Government had given, the refugee problem in the country was likely to suffer a blow of disproportional dimensions if the world community did not respond to [the] UNHCR emergency appeal for extra funds.

"An appeal for 34 million dollars for the Kenya operation was launched on May this year at Geneva. So far we had no response," he said. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Fighting Flares Up in Byumba as Paris Talks Begin

Strike Delays Talks

AB0506211792 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT
5 Jun 92

[Text] Paris, 5 Jun (AFP) - Peace talks between Rwanda's interim government and rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR) were postponed Friday [5 June] until Saturday [6 June], French Foreign Ministry spokesman Daniel Bernard said.

Rwandan Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira was delayed in the Senegalese capital by a strike that has closed down the airport, Bernard explained.

The talks, hosted by the French Government, will aim to establish an agenda and timetable for future negotiations in an African country, as well as the means of establishing a cease-fire, informed sources said. The rebel delegation is headed by FPR foreign affairs spokesman Mazi Mpaka.

Ngulinzira met Mpaka last month in the Ugandan capital Kampala, in the first contact since Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana let opposition parties into a coalition government in April.

Also on the agenda for the Paris talks will be the role that could be played by France and the United States, which have recently stepped up peacemaking efforts, and by Rwanda's neighbors—Uganda, Zaire, Tanzania, and Burundi, sources said.

Opposition parties and the FPR guerrilla front met in Brussels earlier this week and said in a joint statement that retired General Habyarimana must be "forced to leave". They accused his "terrorist regime," in place since 1975, of "seeking to destabilize the transitional government and above all of blocking the peace and democracy process."

Since March, a spate of unclaimed bomb attacks has killed and wounded dozens of people in Rwanda. The opposition has accused the regime of seeking to spread "insecurity" and undermine the government. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister on Fighting

AB0506175592 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Just as preparations are being finalized for the delayed talks between the Rwandan Government and RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] rebels in Paris tomorrow, there are reports of a fresh flare-up of fighting in northwestern Rwanda. The latest conflict has been around the town of Byumba, and rebels claim to have captured it. In Kigali, Nestor Sheri Shago asked defense minister, James Gasana, if Byumba had fallen to the RPF.

[Begin recording] [Gasana] Yes, there was a raid this morning by a group of RPF soldiers who made profit of the night, and they tried to get hold of Byumba—but they failed, because our military camp is still in our hands and the town, most of the town, is still under our control. What we are doing is that, after repulsing them, we are doing a mopping up operation so that we can restore security again in the town. However, fighting is still continuing because as they are retreating, they are still fighting, and they have retreated to a place called (Dorokono), where they are regrouping. It is there that we are going to attack them and annihilate them.

[Shago] It is reported that from the border to Byumba is about 25 km inside Rwanda. How did they manage to come? By car or by what means?

[Gasana] Oh, yes, I told you that they came under cover of the night and they came all along the tea plantations, certainly, and that is how they managed to get to Byumba and they arrived there by daybreak.

[Shago] Now, could you tell us here the loss on both side?

[Gasana] Yes, as far as casualties are concerned, we have no notice so far of our losses. We do not think that there are human losses, so far, on our side. On their side we have not yet gone out to see what their losses are expected to be.

[Shago] Can this raid jeopardize the peace dialogue trying to be held in Paris by the Rwandan Government and the RPF?

[Gasana] On our side, we hope not. We do not consider that as an event that can jeopardize those negotiations. We believe in our goodwill to negotiate and shall do our best to continue to show the world that we wish to end this war. [end recording]

Further Remarks

EA0706145092 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
6 Jun 92

[Text] The Byumba attack ends at the time of the opening today in Paris of the first round of direct negotiations between the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR]. The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Boniface Ngulinzira, heads the government delegation. However, the rebel [inkotanyi] negotiator is not yet known. France is playing the role of mediator, while the United States is an observer. Belgium [words indistinct] from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs is not taking part in the meeting.

Following the Byumba attack, Minister of Defense James Gasana draws some lessons. For him the FPR is cheating:

[Begin Gasana recording] We believe that the attack aims at publicity for the FPR. It looked like a suicide mission, because there was no hope of achieving any results given the way it was carried out and place where it was carried out. So we think that the desired result was publicity. Therefore we think that this should not disturb the negotiations, at least on our side. But of course it is not logical that such an attack should take place at a time when the people who attack us are trying to convince the whole world that they want peace. One cannot search for peace on one hand and wage war on the other. [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 0944 GMT on 7 June in a Byumba-dated item reports that "25 rebels and three soldiers were killed in two days of fighting in northeast Rwanda. Defense Minister James Gasana said during a tour of inspection. A military source said he had counted more

than 60 dead rebels in a nearby forest. Sector commander Colonel Rwamanywa said more than 200 members of the FPR had attacked on Friday [5 June] from Gatuna, a border post between Rwanda and Uganda. Government troops beat off three attempts to take the military garrison here. An unspecified number of civilians were killed."

Preparatory Talks Under Way

AB0706200592 Paris AFP in English 1337 GMT
7 Jun 92

[Text] Paris, 7 June (AFP) - Preparatory talks for a negotiated end to Rwanda's civil war continued here Sunday [7 June] in a "good atmosphere," Rwandan diplomatic sources said, although fierce fighting was reported in northeast Rwanda Friday and Saturday.

A timetable and venue for negotiations, the level of intervention by third countries including the United States and France, and how to incorporate rebels in the Army, were discussed, the sources said.

Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira heads the government team and spokesman Pasteur Bizimungu is leading the delegation from the Rwandan Patriotic Front. The front and three opposition parties, which have ministers in Rwanda's new coalition government, met in Brussels last week and stated their intention to seek an end to the fighting in the eastern African state.

It broke out in October 1990 when refugees in Uganda, mostly of the Tutsi minority, invaded northern Rwanda.

French Troops Brought In

AB0706212592 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] (It has just been reported) that 150 more French troops have been sent [to] Rwanda to beef up the 150 who are already in the country. The troops flew in from the Central African Republic two nights ago. Catherine Bond in Nairobi has been monitoring the situation. On the line, Rashid Mayor asked her what the French were so concerned about.

[Begin recording] [Bond] It appears from diplomatic sources in the Rwandan capital that the French have taken this move because they were worried both with unrest between opposition and pro-government parties in the country, because a number of demonstrations have been planned on Monday [8 June] which has now been postponed and about

the upsurge of fighting in the town of Byumba about 40 miles north of Kigali, which appears to have [?]toned) down.

[Mayor] So have all the soldiers actually arrived in Kigali?

[Bond] They are said to have arrived, and about 30 of them were sent up to Byumba to collect a few foreigners who were worried about their security because looting had broken out in the town, and during or after the attack it is unclear exactly who was supposed to [words indistinct]. And the French were brought in basically because they have kept 150 French soldiers in Kigali for the past 20 months since the rebellion began and they wanted to have a reserve company of troops to come in in case there was trouble in other parts of the country and they need to send French soldiers out to collect or protect foreign nationals in any of the other towns in Rwanda.

[Mayor] Now, who has been involved in this fighting? Has it only been the soldiers?

[Bond] It has been fighting between rebel forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front who moved in to Byumba in the early hours of Friday morning before launching attacks on the military camp at about 7 in the morning, according to reports from Radio Rwanda. And the rebels were also reported to have attacked soldiers [?]posted) near to displaced people's camps at (Bamakut), Ngarama, and another place. And in these attacks, at least one [?]soldier) was killed and five wounded. [end recording]

Zaire

Transitional Government Expected by End of July

LD0806084192 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] By the end of July everything will be ready in Zaire for the formation of a transitional government. This was announced today by Monsignor Monsengwo, the chairman of the national conference, and also archbishop of Kisanganbi, who is ending a five-day European tour. The archbishop explained that at this date a project for a new constitution for Zaire and an electoral agenda will be ready. The national conference will also need to form a high council of the republic, a body which will have to monitor the implementation of the decisions made by this conference.

As far as the future of President Mobutu is concerned, Mgr. Monsengwo noted that most speakers at the national conference agreed that the Zairean head of state should stay in power during this transitional period, but only if he rules, not governs.

Ethiopia

Electoral Commission Appeals for Funds

EA0506145292 *Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic* 1700 GMT 3 Jun 92

[Text] The Electoral Commission of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia stated today that it needs 24 million birr for various expenses for the elections slated for mid-June. Here are details reported by Teshome Nigatu, ENA reporter at the Electoral Commission.

[Teshome] In a briefing to ambassadors and representatives of international organizations at the commission's secretariat today, it was stated that the government has spent more than 4 million birr to date and that it is getting ready to allocate 9 million birr. The money is to cover material, transport, and other expenses. The only outside donor to have contributed to this fund so far is the Canadian Development Aid Agency. The Swedish and the U.S. Governments and the EC have pledged to give aid for this purpose.

In addition to financial assistance, the issue of the presence of international observers at the elections and their role was raised at the briefing. It was pointed out that the observers will be given identity cards and letters of introduction. It has also been pointed out that international observers should be impartial and should not interfere politically. The international observers are expected to receive petitions, confirm them, and then report the grievances. The commission will give a briefing on 5 June to all political organizations in the country. At the same time the international observers will hold a news conference with international reporters.

Kenya

Government Warned of Danger of Muslim 'Uprising'

EA0706191592 *Nairobi DAILY NATION in English* 6 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts of article by NATION Team: "Ali Mazrui Calls for IPK's Registration; State Warned of Muslim Uprising"]

[Excerpts] Kenya faces an uprising at the coast unless the government addresses crucial Muslim matters, renowned Kenyan scholar Ali Mazrui warned yesterday.

At the same time, the imam of Nairobi's Jamia mosque, Sheikh Ali Shee, and the FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] interim chairman, Mr. Oginga Odinga, challenged President Moi's "blanket assertion" that Muslims once solely traded in slaves.

Sheikh Shee warned that President Moi's remarks were likely to start an inter-religious war in the country.

Professor Mazrui claimed that Muslims at the coast had suffered repression and discrimination to a point of being regarded as marginal and peripheral third-class

citizens. He accused President Moi of subjugating what he called Kenya's triple heritage of African tradition, Christianity, and Islam in a bid for "singularity" contemptuous of Islam.

Prof. Mazrui is the director of the Institute of Global Cultural Studies, at the State University of New York at Binghamton, in the United States. He was addressing an international press conference at Chester House, Nairobi.

The scholar said it was wrong for Muslim women to dance before the president and warned that the practice could "fuel the rage of fundamentalism". [He] claimed the president tried to divide Muslims who were once slaves from Muslims who were once slave owners during his Madaraka Day address to further the doctrine of divide-and-rule. He did not elaborate. Prof. Mazrui said the rate of unemployment at the coast was twice the national average and claimed Muslims were treated like social, economic, and political liabilities.

He demanded the registration of the Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK), arguing that the party's agenda was committed to the democratic process. He said religion was based on ideology, unlike ethnicity, "which invited the possibility of collision of identity." [passage omitted]

The scholar said the government risked "a Black intifadah" at the coast as symbolized by the recent riots that rocked long placid Mombasa town last month. He claimed there was discrimination against Muslims and advocated the formation of a league of Muslim voters to "influence all political parties from an Islamic perspective." "Religious parties should be permitted as long as they are committed to the democratic process," Prof. Mazrui said. [passage omitted]

The professor also urged equal opportunities in the electronic media for Islam and other religions. He said the present situation in Kenya tended to be a "de facto electronic theocracy" to the detriment of Islam.

Prof. Mazrui said he was barred from delivering a lecture on the theme "Africa and the Arabs in the New World Order" on Wednesday [3 June] in Mombasa "on the grounds of security".

He welcomed the political reforms taking place in the country, saying multipartyism had created more openness and room to criticize the power structures. However, he said, the development had compounded conflict but freedom was not without a price. [passage omitted]

Imam Shee said [during a sermon at Friday prayers on 5 June] the current inter-tribal clashes in the country were enough trouble and shame for Kenya. "We do not want any more clashes," he said. He said the president's problem with IPK should not be [a] reason to abuse or offend Muslim feelings or those of other communities.

The imam quoted President Moi as saying in his Kiswahili address that Muslims were slave traders whose

history of slave trading was well-known. Sheikh Shee said the remarks had angered and annoyed Muslims worldwide and particularly those in Kenya. "The remarks imply that if Muslims come to power they will enslave other people," the imam said. [passage omitted]

Moi Reacts

EA0806071092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said the government has abolished charges for new national identity cards with immediate effect. He said as from tomorrow, Kenyans seeking to acquire new identity cards would be registered free of charge. The president said the charges had been introduced as part of the cost-sharing exercise but the financial burden had prevented many young Kenyans from acquiring their identity cards. He said only those who have lost their cards would be charged for new ones.

President Moi was speaking at State House, Nakuru, where he received a delegation of university student leaders from Western Province. President Moi also affirmed that no religious sects or groups shall be allowed to register as political parties.

The president called on all eligible voters to turn up tomorrow and exercise their constitutional rights by registering.

President Moi also said Professor Ali Mazrui was introducing outdated and obsolete ideas meant to divide Kenyans. He said Prof. Mazrui has been away from the country for a long time and was out of touch with reality in the country. His excellency the president noted that during all this time Prof. Mazrui had done nothing for Muslims in the country and Kenyans as a whole. He said members of the Muslim community have been actively playing their role in the service of this nation just like all other citizens and that no one was discriminated against. He also added that many Muslim students were studying in the national universities. The president noted that he valued the dignity of Kenyans regardless of their social status.

President Moi pointed out that Kenya was not a dumping ground for outmoded ideologies, adding that it is governed by its own laws. He said Africa had been colonized for over 70 years under the policy of divide and rule. The president noted that when Kenya attained its independence it was a united nation and healed the wounds of tribalism. He said it was unfortunate that with the introduction of multiparty politics, the issue of tribalism was being revived. [passage omitted]

Saitoti on Religious Equality

EA0706095892 Nairobi KNA in English 1820 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 6 Jun (KNA)—Vice-President and Minister for Finance Prof George Saitoti today assured

Kenyans that the government treated equally all religions practised in the country and does not discriminate.

He said that the government respected and would at all times guarantee the freedom of worship as enshrined in the Constitution. The vice-president dismissed as baseless an erroneous impression being flagged by some people that the government discriminated against the Islam.

Prof Saitoti gave the assurance at a harambee [fund-raising] meeting in aid of Isinya Kitengela women's groups held at Kitengela market today. The vice-president however argued that the government was not ready to register political parties based on religious faiths since the act would polarise Kenyans on religious following.

The vice-president underlined that the government's prerogative was to promote peace and stability as important ingredients for development. [passage omitted]

The vice-president asserted that he would never condone tribalism, which he described as a terrible venom. He said that many nations in Africa had [been] derailed because of practising tribalism. [passage omitted]

Moi Discusses Composition of Electoral Commission

EA0506220592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said members of the electoral commission were appointed purely on the basis of their integrity and are therefore expected to discharge their duties with impartiality and intelligence. He said suggestions by opposition parties that the electoral commission has to be appointed on their recommendation was a sure way of undermining the independence of the commission. He said by appointing individuals who represent the interest of opposition political parties as commissioners, the electoral commission would be serving the interest of those parties and its independence would thus cease. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nakuru, when he received a goodwill delegation of 2,000 university students from Siaya district. The students were led by their patron, Mr. Odongo Omamo.

His excellency the president said for the multiparty elections to succeed and members of the public to have a faith in the new system, the elections must be well managed to ensure they were fair. He said Kenyans needed parties which reflected their aspirations but not those that sought foreign guidance. The president commended the youth for their patriotism and said Kenya had [word indistinct] global respect because of stability and the unity of the people. He noted that because of this stability the country has been able to expand its education system and now ranked among nations with the largest number of university students; he said what was now needed was to plan well for the creation of more

employment opportunities for the large number of university graduates. [passage omitted]

Minister Presents Budget Proposals to Parliament

EA0506150292 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today in his capacity as MP [Member of Parliament] for Baringo Central joined other parliamentarians to listen to the budget proposals for 1992-93. The budget proposals were read to the house by the vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti.

The vice president and minister for finance, Prof. George Saitoti, told a press conference this afternoon that the highlight of this year's budget is to ensure enhanced economic reforms for renewed growth. He said the budget continues the implementation of the structural adjustment policies articulated in the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1986 to attain high economic growth for the improved general welfare of Kenyans.

Prof. Saitoti underlined that there is need for the restoration of fiscal discipline and warned that no accounting officer will be allowed to exceed the ceiling of estimated expenditure. He said that any officer found flouting this rule will be dealt with firmly.

The budget emphasized [and] outlined appropriate fiscal and monetary policies to tackle the high inflation rate which includes the reduction in growth of budget deficit and in the volume of bank credit through open market operation. The vice president argued that to control the budget deficit the government must cut the gross over-expenditure substantially.

Prof. Saitoti proposed several taxation measures to reduce the deficit along with drastic cuts in expenditure growth. He said the 1992-93 fiscal deficit is projected at 3.5 percent of the GDP.

On customs tariff he lowered the number of the duty rates from 11 to nine and reduced the topmost duty from 70 percent to 60 percent, while raising the minimum duty from 2 percent to 11 percent. The vice president also reduced VAT [value added tax] rates from eight to six. The highest rate is lowered from 100 percent to 75 percent. The 35 percent and 25 percent was replaced with a new rate of 30 percent.

Prof. Saitoti proposed far-reaching measures under income tax giving high relief to wage earners. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Reportage on Border Fighting, Cease-Fire Accord

Town Reportedly Recaptured

EA0506151092 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Forces loyal to the former Somali president, Mohamed Siad Barre, yesterday recaptured the town of Bula Hawa situated a few kilometers from Mandera border post, which was recently overrun by the forces of the United Somali Congress, USC, led by General Monamed Farah Aidid.

The spokesman of the Somali National Front, SNF, in Nairobi, Mohamed Khalif Shire, claimed in a statement his forces drove away USC soldiers out of the border post and captured a huge cache of weapons in addition to killing many USC soldiers following the heavy fighting. Shire said his forces were moving towards the middle part of Somalia ready to capture key towns in the country in their outward march towards Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.

SLA Continues Operations

EA0506172092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] The overall peace situation in Jubbada Hoose region is very calm, despite the ongoing military operations by the Somali Liberation Army [SLA] in order to mop up remnant soldiers of the former regime who were hiding on the Somali-Kenya border. This was said by Mr. Abdi Hassan Awale, alias Abdi Qeydid, the secretary of internal affairs, who has recently returned from inspection tours to districts in Jubbada Hoose region.

Speaking to national reporters, the secretary added that the four organizations, the United Somali Congress, the Somali Patriotic Movement, the Southern Somali National Movement, and the Somali Democratic Movement had issued several joint statements regarding the current problems in Somalia, including drought, the civil wars and other related problems, as well as the need for political organizations in the country to hold an all-party conference with a view to revitalizing Somali sovereignty.

Finally, the four organizations, which constitute the SLA, said they would never accept the sending of foreign forces to Somalia, making it clear that the Somali masses were now in need of food, medicine and other humanitarian assistance.

Abdi Hassan Awale, alias Abdi Qeydid, the secretary of internal affairs, also said that Kismaayo airport and port are the scene of commercial and humanitarian activities, noting that several ships chartered by Somali traders and carrying a variety of commodities had docked at the port. For this reason, the secretary said it was important

for residents of Jubbada Hoose to maintain peace, adding that the SLA was currently busy collecting fire-arms in the region.

Abdi Qeydid said that recently the self-styled Manifesto Group [pro-Ali Mahdi] was committing acts of destabilization, thereby violating the cease-fire agreement. He said the Somali people did not want hostilities to break out among themselves and he therefore called on the people and fighters to be on the lookout for such acts which were being committed by the self-styled group.

Parties Agree to Cease-Fire

EA0706163592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The conflicting Somali political parties have agreed to a cease-fire. All sides also have agreed that humanitarian assistance will reach their affected compatriots. The reconciliation meeting, which was held 31 May to 3 June, was closed today by President Meles Zenawi. [as heard]

The 11 various Somali parties and organizations that participated in the meeting reached the agreement. According to the agreement, nothing will hinder all affected people from getting assistance in Somalia from now on. All the parties will try to see that affected Somalis get assistance. They have agreed that aid donors will carry out their operations without hindrance. Moreover, according to the agreement, the civil war in Somalia will end. The participants have agreed to hold a comprehensive and joint conference, which will smooth the way for the establishment of the provisional government in Somalia within three months. [passage omitted]

Forces Created To Restore Peace

EA0806072692 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali
1700 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] A statement released by the Office of the President of the Somali Republic says that a security force was formed on 5 June to conduct operations in the Banaadir Region District [Mogadishu and its environs]. The statement added that the force, which will be under the Central Committee of the National Salvation Force, is charged with restoring and maintaining peace in Mogadishu beginning 9 June.

The statement, released by the office of Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, appeals to the Somali masses to support this task, which is aimed at improving stability and peace in the city. The statement warns people against committing acts of thuggery and adds that they will be responsible for any injuries done to them.

Tanzania

Zanzibar Minister Presents Development Budget

EA0506192292 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1600 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Zanzibar—The government will spend a total of 21,267,708,000 shillings in the development program of the next 1992-93 fiscal year. From this money, the government contribution will be 3.28 (billion) shillings, which is the equivalent of 15 percent of the total budget, and contributions from foreign organizations' aid will be about 17 billion shillings, equivalent to 74.58 percent of the entire development budget.

Issuing a communique to a news conference on the 1992-1993 development program today, the minister of state in the President's Office for Planning, Brother Isaac Sepetu, said that during this period, 76 development projects will be implemented. He said 116 projects were proposed which could have required funding of more than 6 billion shillings worth of government contributions, but owing to the poor financial capacity of the government only 76 projects were approved after scrutiny. He also said that the sectors of health, education, and women's development activities were given priority.

Brother Sepetu warned that due to tough economic conditions, there was a need to ensure good implementation of the projects which need appropriate inputs and an availability of skilled Zanzibar nationals. He also said that the importance of expertise [word indistinct] to ensure that the money allocated for the implementation of projects is available within the set period.

The money allocated to the economic services in this development program will be about 47 percent of the total money. The social sector will account for 33 percent, the production sector 11 percent, and the administration 7 percent.

Minister Sepetu said that the growth of the Gross National Product increased from 3.4 percent in 1990 to 4.8 percent in 1991, which is more than the targeted 0.8 percent increase for that year.

This situation made it possible for income per capita to increase by 1.8 percent, which increased from 1990. However, the minister said that Zanzibar, which is a contributor and a developing nation, was faced with various economic difficulties in the 1991 period. This situation was a result of pressure on the cloves market and poor prices for the crop. Brother Sepetu said foreign trade was also poor due to the scarcity of goods exported as compared to the large number of goods imported. He said that during this period, the trade budget had a deficit of more than 523 million shillings. He said, however that there was a capital investment increase from 3.14 billion shillings in 1990 to 5,389,000,000 shillings last year.

On the implementation of the projects last year, the minister of state in the Office of the President for Planning said that an assessment of the last nine months had shown that as much as 67.17 percent of projects had been implemented owing to government contributions and that 77 projects were financed. The remaining projects might receive finance in the near future: 114 projects were approved last year, as 12 billion shillings were expected to be utilized.

Uganda

Eritrea's Afewerki Visits, Talks With Museveni

Arrives 4 Jun

EA0506145892 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The general secretary of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, Mr. Afewerki, has arrived in Uganda on a short visit at the invitation of President Yoweri Museveni. Mr. Afewerki was received at Entebbe International Airport this afternoon by President Yoweri Museveni. [passage omitted]

Holds Talks With Museveni

EA0606184092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1000 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has held talks with the visiting secretary general of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, Isayas Afewerki. The talks took place this morning at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala. Mr. Afewerki arrived in Uganda yesterday on a short visit at the invitation of President Yoweri Museveni.

Comments on Issues

EA0806072092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] The secretary of the Eritrean Provisional Government, Mr. Isayas Afewerki, has said Eritrea is not asking anybody to recognize or even support Eritrea's independence. Speaking at a press conference this morning at Nile Hotel, Mr. Afewerki said the Provisional Government in Eritrea is currently creating a stable political atmosphere to enable the reconstruction of the country, attract foreign investment and involvement of Eritreans living abroad. He said his government has so far been creating government institutions and allowing the population to participate in direct elections in regional assemblies.

Mr. Afewerki said his visit to Uganda has enabled him to exchange views and experiences on how to work together to maintain stability and cooperation in various ways. He said Uganda's experience has been encouraging to Eritrea.

In another development, the secretary general of EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] challenged the OAU to conform to new realities and wake up to address

African problems seriously. In an exclusive interview with a UGANDA NEWS AGENCY correspondent this morning, Mr. Afewerki said it is a pity that the OAU has not been an effective and [word indistinct] regional organization in solving Africa's problems. He said the organization has been a cause of disintegration in the continent and the problems have accumulated so much that it has been rendered ineffective. Mr. Afewerki said Africa's ethnic problems are caused by political systems that cause divisions and subjugation along ethnic lines. He called for the unity of communities within locally drawn boundaries which African governments have not been careful enough to do.

Talks Begin With Eritrean Officials in Kampala

EA0706205092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0400 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Ugandan officials and representatives of the Provisional Government of Eritrea have begun official talks at the Ugandan International Conference Center in Kampala.

The talks, which started [word indistinct], are being attended by the ministers of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja; for presidential affairs, Mr. Kintu Mun; and the permanent secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nathan Odoi. The Eritrean delegation includes Mr. Wolde Tensae, secretary of economic development; Mr. Hamid Sa'id Isma'il, secretary for foreign affairs; the representative of the Provisional Government of Eritrea in Ethiopia, Mr. Haile Mekarios; and Mr. Yemane Gebra Meskel.

Communique Marks End of Namibian Leader's Visit

EA0506163292 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni and President Sam Nujoma of Namibia have lamented what they described as the alarming refugee situation in Africa, which is growing worse every day, and called upon African leaders to take collective measures within and among their countries to avoid this phenomenon. In a communique issued at the end of President Nujoma's state visit to Uganda, the two presidents welcomed the recent initiatives by the OAU and its current chairman to find a peaceful and negotiated settlement of the civil war in the Sudan between the Sudanese Government and the Sudanese Peoples' Liberation Army, the SPLA. They appealed to them to give a high priority to the cessation of hostilities and urged them to continue under a cease-fire agreement, as they continue negotiations for a just and lasting solution to the problem.

On the prevailing situation in the Horn of Africa in general and Somalia in particular, the two heads of state

called upon the warring factions in that country to hold negotiations with a view to reaching a peaceful settlement to the conflict. In this regard, they welcomed the recent initiatives by the international community, especially the United Nations, to resolve that conflict and alleviate the suffering of the innocent citizens in that country.

On the Liberian crisis, the two leaders commended the various initiatives by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] to restore peace and stability in Liberia and called upon the warring factions to fully cooperate with ECOWAS by adhering to its recommendations concerning the establishment and observance of a cease-fire and the holding of free elections in that country.

The two heads of state deplored the continuing senseless fighting in Mozambique which is leading to untold loss of lives and human suffering in that country. They commended the untiring efforts by the Government of Mozambique to find a negotiated settlement to the conflict.

The two leaders also appreciated the efforts being made by all parties in Angola aimed towards peace.

On the situation in South Africa, the two presidents expressed their concern at the slow pace of the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] negotiations and urged the speeding up of the process aimed at establishing a united, nonracial, and democratic South Africa. They urged all parties in South Africa to join Codesa and bring to an end the violence which is causing unnecessary loss of human lives and suffering.

The two presidents expressed concern at the continued illegal occupation of the Walvis Bay and the offshore islands which constitutes a threat to the security and territorial integrity of Namibia. President Yoweri Museveni hailed the Namibian Government for initiating bilateral negotiations with the South African Government aimed at the reintegration of the Walvis Bay and the offshore islands into the rest of Namibia in conformity with the UN Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their conviction that economic development in Africa can only be realized through unity and economic integration. To this end, the two leaders encouraged the ongoing efforts aimed at merging the Preferential Trade Area, PTA, with the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference], as well as the ratification and implementation of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community.

The communique says Presidents Yoweri Museveni and Sam Nujoma reviewed the critical economic situation in Africa and expressed deep concern at the ever growing and excruciating debt burden which has adversely affected economic recovery and development. In this regard, they appealed to [the] international community to address this problem effectively and realistically.

On food shortages in Africa, the two leaders called on African countries to take urgent steps to ensure greater food security in order to avoid the effects of drought in future. The two leaders also expressed concern at the global environmental degradation which poses grave danger to the whole world and to Africa in particular. To this end, they reaffirmed their determination to resist all attempts to turn Africa into a dumping ground for toxic wastes. They also looked forward to the Earth Summit which is now going on in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and expressed the hope that the meeting will come up with real and urgent solutions to the world environmental problems.

On bilateral relations, the two presidents expressed full satisfaction with the existing excellent relations between their two countries. They resolved to strengthen and consolidate the traditional bonds of brotherhood, friendship, and cooperation existing between their two countries. President Nujoma extended an invitation to President Yoweri Museveni to pay a state visit to Namibia on a day to be mutually agreed. The invitation was gladly accepted by President Yoweri Museveni. [passage omitted]

President Nujoma was seen off at Entebbe International Airport this afternoon by President Yoweri Museveni. [passage omitted]

Army Council Issues Criteria for Reducing Army

*EA0506205092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Text] The Army Council has agreed to reduce the size of the army to the level that can adequately defend the national borders and can be better cared for. The following is the full statement just released in Kampala by the Army commander, Major General Mugisha Montu:

By mid-1986 the National Resistance Army [NRA], though small, had liberated the entire country. When insurgency flared up in the north and later the north-eastern part of the country, the Army was too small to suppress it and at the same time supplement the depleted police force in [the] maintenance of law and order. As a response to this new threat, rapid and heavy recruitment was done to create the necessary capacity to handle the situation. This resulted into a big army that has over time suppressed the insurgency and restored peace in those affected areas.

The relatively big army meant that defense took a substantial part of our national budget at the expense of other sectors like education, health, agriculture, etc. However this was a necessary expenditure meant to ensure permanent peace and development. Internal stability has now been attained. The Army's primary task has now changed to defending the country from external

threat. This calls for a differently sized and equipped Army. [The] NRA must therefore respond to this appropriately.

In recognition of the changed situation, the Army Council meeting, held on 26 May in Gulu [north], discussed and agreed to reduce the size of the Army to a level that:

- A. can adequately defend the national borders;
- B. can be better catered for; and
- C. can reduce the defense share in the national budget.

In pursuit of the above, the Army Council adopted the following criteria probe methods for the reduction imposed exercise:

1. Voluntary resignation is accepted from all officers and men. The Army reserves the right to retain anybody for his or her skills, profession or other special talent.
2. Age as contained in the terms and conditions of service.

3. Non-citizens

4. Services no longer required; this will cover all those who are undisciplined, malingerers, incompetent ones, drug abusers, etc.

5. LDU's [local defense units]: Those interested in the army must be on active service now and have contributed to counter-insurgency operations for at least one year. They will be screened, like the rest of the army, and taken on provided there is room in the establishment.

6. Those found unfit for health reasons shall be discharged.

7. There are officers and men seconded to institutions outside the army. Whereas the secondment of officers will continue, they shall however cease to depend on all army resources. Only officers and specialists will be seconded. Those affected and are interested will report back to the army for screening. The Army Council recognized that discharged soldiers need to be resettled in civilian life and therefore projects for this purpose are to be initiated and funding from within and without secured.

SADF Head Says 'Super Defense' Force Planned

MB0806083792 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] The head of the SADF [South African Defense Force], General Kat Liebenberg, says a new super defense force is being planned for South Africa. It will include forces ranging from Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK; ANC military wing] on the left to the AWB's [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] Ystergarde [Iron Guards] on the right, as well as the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries. The majority of soldiers in the new force will be black and it will remain predominantly a citizen force. Gen. Liebenberg said he envisaged that some form of conscription would remain. He also stressed that the merging of MK into the SADF would only occur if the ANC [African National Congress] abandoned the armed struggle.

Government, ANC Meet, Seek To Avert Protest

MB0706121592 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 7 Jun 92 p 2

[Article by Mike Robertson, political correspondent:
"Pik Sticks on Federal Model"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has told the government it will not renege on agreements reached at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] over a six-month period—but little else was achieved at a closed-door meeting this week aimed at averting civil protest in July.

The ANC, represented by secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa and negotiation committee members Mohamed Valli Moosa and Joe Slovo, and the government, represented by Acting President Pik Botha, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, his predecessor, Gerrit Viljoen, and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, met at the Presidency in Pretoria on Tuesday [2 June] this week.

Government members and Mr Botha had bluntly told the ANC the government insisted a new South African constitution be based on a federal model which made provision for power sharing at all levels.

ANC members said their negotiators had made it clear they were not even prepared to discuss these concepts before clarity had been reached on the election of a body to draw up a constitution and the manner in which it would operate.

Participants said the meeting was generally cordial. They agreed to meet again next week to discuss:

Time frames for the implementation of Codesa decisions;

The functioning of structures that would be appointed to oversee elections for an interim government;

Regional and local government in the transition;

Deadlock breaking mechanisms.

Mr Botha said after the talks it was his impression the ANC was not reneging on agreements already reached at Codesa.

Another top government member said this was confirmed by an agreement reached by Codesa's management committee that working groups, which had already achieved substantial agreement, should be mandated to finalise outstanding matters.

He said the meeting with the ANC had been positive in that the government had been able to clarify its position on regionalism and power sharing.

The source said the government had made it clear it would insist on Codesa agreeing that the new constitution should contain important elements of a federal model.

Mr Moosa said the statements made by Mr Botha and by President F.W. de Klerk while abroad in Japan were an attempt to cloud the real reason for the deadlock.

The ANC believed the government was not prepared to allow a democratically elected body to draft a new constitution.

He said Codesa could not decide on important constitutional matters, such as federalism, as many of its participants had no support base.

The voters of the country, he said, should be allowed to elect the people who would make decisions on these crucial issues.

Mr Moosa said the ANC agreed that a final constitution should be decided by a special majority. But that majority should not be so high as to allow the minority to dictate the contents of a new constitution.

New Codesa Subcommittees Off to 'Slow Start'

MB0806110592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1019 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 8 SAPA—Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] new streamlined sub-committees got off to a slow start on Monday morning. It was the first time since before Codesa Two last month that work on the specifics of negotiations continued at the World Trade Centre, at Kempton Park. The original five working groups have been reduced to three sub-committees, consisting of nine people each.

The sub-committees of the old Working Groups One and Four, to create a climate for free political activity and the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, started late on Monday and will probably meet for most of the day. Sub-committee One is expected to consider proposals for an agenda, which could include the setting up of task groups to look at specific issues.

One of these could be a group to identify and compile a list of political prisoners. The sub-committee will also look at the National Peace Accord and its recommendations.

Top of Sub-committee Four's deliberations is expected to be Ciskei's announcement at Codesa Two that it would not participate in any interim arrangements until there was more clarity on this issue.

Codesa's Gender Advisory Committee [GAC] was also meeting on Monday. According to a delegate, GAC was still looking at gender discriminatory legislation. She said GAC was also waiting to meet with the Management Committee to discuss their work to date.

The Management Committee is scheduled to meet next Monday.

ANC Denies Consolidation of MK Arms Caches

MB0806084892 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 7 Jun 92 p 3

[Report by De Wet Potgieter: "ANC Denies Arms Build-Up"]

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] liaison officer Gill Marcus denied yesterday that senior officers of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK] decided at a secret meeting on the East Rand two weeks ago to consolidate arms caches from neighbouring states inside South Africa.

Intelligence sources said two huge caches were discovered in a plantation near the Swazi capital, Mbabane, following the meeting at which MK decided to bring arms into South Africa for use against Inkatha warlords, especially in Alexandra.

Acting on information from South Africa, Swazi police swooped on the Thonkwane plantation on Tuesday and found sophisticated weaponry including RPG 7 rocket launchers and projectiles, AK-47 rifles and ammunition, as well as a silencer, a powerful anti-aircraft gun capable of shooting down helicopters, a heavy calibre machine gun, hand grenades, anti-personnel mines and anti-tank landmines, demolition charges, detonators and a large amount of heavy explosives such as TNT and Pentolite.

There is growing concern in South African intelligence circles that weapons cached in neighbouring states could fall into the hands of criminal elements in MK, be sold on the black market or be used during the planned mass action campaign.

An explosives expert said three of the demolition charges found would be enough to destroy a township hostel.

As part of MK's plan to consolidate its arms supplies, half a ton of AK-47 rifles and limpet mines was moved from Lusaka to Harare on Monday.

ANC Denies Responsibility for Defense Units

MB0506150992 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 5-11 Jun 92 pp 20, 21

[Report by Paul Stober: "Defence Units Aren't Our Responsibility, Say the ANC"]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] has come out firing in support of defence units, but insists they fall outside the ranks of the organisation's military wing.

"We called for the community to defend itself because we believe they have the political right," explained Calvin Khan, personal assistant to the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing—MK], Joe Modise. But, Khan added: "Defence is the responsibility of the community. It is not the duty of MK to establish and control defence units."

Khan pointed out that many of the existing defence units were attempts by communities to defend themselves from the past two years. "It is not as though the ANC created the conditions in which defence units have flourished," he said.

According to Khan, the high profile of MK members in defence units came about because they were the only people in their communities who had the experience and training to organise an effective fighting force. However, he insisted MK members were a part of defence units in the areas where they lived in their individual capacity, and that the organisation had not assigned cadres to particular communities.

He described the constant stream of MK personnel, many of whom hold key positions in defence units, through the ANC's military headquarters (MHQ) as part of a process of consultation. "Our forces on the ground always follow the political leadership. There is nothing sinister in their looking to the ANC," he said.

The thin red line between an operational MK unit and the actions of individual members is a point of dispute between the government and the ANC. According to the government, the action of MK members who belong to defence units constitutes a violation of the Pretoria and DF Malan accords under which the ANC suspended its armed struggle.

Khan disagrees: "You cannot confuse the right to self-defence with contravention of the accords. Defence units are not organs of the ANC."

He firmly denied the ANC was using defence units as a means of having fully trained units on standby if the negotiation process failed.

The ANC sees defence units as non-partisan structures, open to members of the community who have identified the need for them. Although they provide training and political guidance, they cannot distribute weapons to unit members. The constant complaint of members of

defence units that they need more and better weaponry would seem to support this.

How weapons are procured is left to the local defence unit, but Khan admitted MK ordnance may be finding its way to the units: "If an MK unit had access to weapons before the unbanning and used them for self-defence, it is beyond our control."

However, Khan insisted all MK arms caches were under the control MHQ. When pressed for details, he responded: "It is enough for you to know we control them." He believes the defence units have other means of arming themselves and pointed out that it is not difficult to obtain, or even make, weapons in South Africa.

Despite recent reports of defence units being hijacked by criminal elements and running amok in the very communities they are supposed to protect, Khan feels the ANC will continue supporting the structures.

He described those defence units responsible for abuses as "insignificant elements" and "those cases that have been reported to us have been dealt with very effectively".

The organisation reasons that the units prevented a situation where the security forces and rightwing elements could openly attack communities, and that without them, the level of political violence would have been much higher.

Khan dismissed the apparent inability of defence units to end attacks and random killings: "Of course, there will be losses, but over the past year they have changed into an effective mechanism."

He agrees that the defence units are not the solution to spiralling violence: "It is absolutely necessary that we find a political solution," he says.

Police Raid ANC Alexandra Office in Exercise

*MB0506141192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 5 June 92*

[Text] Police have raided an ANC [African National Congress] office in Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg. ANC spokesman, Obed Bapela, says the search was thorough. Pule Pelatse has details:

[Pelatse] Bapela says about 200 armed policemen and soldiers raided the ANC office and searched it for about two hours. Although, he says they found nothing, Bapela questions the raid.

[Begin Bapela recording] We have never heard of police searching AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] offices or National Party offices. Why target the ANC offices? [end recording]

[Pelatse] Police have described the search as a crime prevention exercise. In the same operation police say they found an AK-47 rifle at the nearby Madala Hostel. Meanwhile police say they have uncovered an arms

cache in a shack in Phola Park squatter settlement in the East Rand. Police spokesman Eugene Opperman says the arms cache contains hand grenades, a teargas canister, and four AK-47 magazines.

ANC Statement

*MB0506143392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress, ANC, Friday, 5 June 1992: "ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Regional Violence Monitoring Report"]

[Text] From: ANC PWV (D.I.P.) [Department of Information and Publicity]

Ref: Ronnie Mamoepa

Alexandra

Over 100 security force members today raided the offices of the ANC Alexandra branch in Alexson-Kopano Centre at the 12 Avenue. The raid which lasted for two hours took place in the presence of the local ANC officials. All the rooms and drawers were searched for weapons but nothing was found.

The raid followed another search at the notorious Madala hostel where arms and ammunition were found but no arrests made. This vindicates our perception that hostels are used as springboards for attacks against communities. We therefore demand that hostels should be demolished.

We commend the police for the civility and evenhanded in the nature of the searches conducted today. [sentence as received] Yet we urge that all searches be conducted in the presence of independent monitors. However we are still awaiting the day when security forces will search Nationalist Party offices for weapons.

Phola Park

Security forces raided Phola Park shacks again this morning. According to our local branch structures several shacks were demolished by members of the security forces in the process. The ANC PWV region has dispatched a team of monitors to investigate the allegations.

Vosloorus

3 returned ANC exiles in Vosloorus had their homes raided by members of the security forces on Wednesday 3 June 1992. The activists, known as Charles Mametsa, Paseka and Rakunupi returned from exile last year.

According to the activists, security force members harassed family members and dug holes inside Charles Mametsa's home searching for weapons. The holes were not sealed thereafter.

Warmbaths

The ANC local branch has organised a peace rally at the Warmbaths stadium on Sunday 7 June 1992. The rally will be addressed by Elias Motsoaledi, a member of the ANC National Executive Committee.

The rally is scheduled to start at 11h00.

Sebokeng

2 NUMSA [National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa] shopstewards were shot dead in mysterious circumstances at kwa-Masiza hostel on Tuesday 2 June and Wednesday 3 June respectively. The two shopstewards, A. Betshe and Nobengaka Mangqotyane were employed at Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] in the Vaal complex.

AZAPO Leader Calls For Anti-Codesa Campaign

MB0706131692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 7 SAPA—Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] President Pandelani Nefolovhodwe issued a clarion call to his followers to launch a campaign in the villages and townships to dislodge the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa]. Addressing AZAPO's National Council in Pretoria at the weekend, Mr Nefolovhodwe said supporters of Codesa had substituted consultation with the masses with consultation at Codesa working groups and committees of experts.

He said AZAPO would launch a new campaign under the theme: "From village to village and township to township" to make ordinary people participants of their own liberation. Codesa participants have indicated they intend to impose a state of emergency as well as detention-without-trial laws, despite the disastrous history of these decrees in South Africa, he said.

"If it is evil for (President F W) de Klerk's government to declare a state of emergency on innocent, non-violent and unarmed people, then it is an act of betrayal when a state of emergency is declared by those who profess to be creating a new free country."

In an apparent reaction to the African National Congress' intended programme of protests, Mr Nefolovhodwe said: "Mass action that is called merely to enable Codesa to sit again is meaningless and AZAPO will not participate in such useless exercises." AZAPO must turn mass action into an instrument of people's power and wealth redistribution, he added.

Further Remarks

MB0706162092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1600 GMT 7 Jun 92

[Text] Pretoria June 7 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) is to call on bodies throughout

the world to refrain from funding organisations responsible for fomenting violence in South Africa.

"AZAPO will call on the Organisation of African Unity, the Frontline States, the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and all democratic and socialist organisations throughout the world to stop funding those organisations responsible for the violence in the country," AZAPO said in a statement released on Sunday.

The organisation, which is holding its Fifth National Council at Laudium near Pretoria, said AZAPO had long since identified the perpetrators of the violence which has resulted in at least 10,000 deaths since 1984.

The Goldstone Commission had now endorsed AZAPO's long-held view, the black consciousness movement said.

In other resolutions taken on Sunday, AZAPO discussed ways in which the community could defend itself.

"In order to protect black people who are displaced, AZAPO has called upon the Azanian National Liberation Army and other liberation armies to assist in the defence of black people who are being threatened by white vigilante racists with Ku Klux Klan-styled killings," AZAPO said.

It also called on "all black people to unite and use all means necessary to defend themselves against any such fascist attacks".

AZAPO also threatened action against the SA [South African] Broadcasting Corporation [SABC], which has been embroiled in a wage dispute with the Media Workers Association of South Africa [MWASA].

Noting that the SABC "is in the habit of threatening its viewers for non-payment of TV licences," the black consciousness movement warned the national broadcaster that "failure to resolve the matter will force AZAPO to call on the black community to take any steps necessary to assist MWASA in its struggles".

AZAPO President Pandelani Nefolovhodwe in his presidential address slated the government for its "programme to maintain power through a meaningless and puppet-like process of so-called negotiations."

He condemned the ongoing violence and expressed his organisation's condolences to the families of the victims.

Treurnicht Says CP To Propose Confederacy System

MB0606182692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1758 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Pretoria June 6 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] leadership will present a confederacy model for a new South Africa for general party congress approval later this month, CP leader Andries Treurnicht said in Pretoria on Saturday.

He told a media conference after a meeting of the CP's Executive Council that there had been broad consensus at the meeting on the proposals, and he expected the congress—to be held in Pretoria on June 27—to approve the model.

In terms of the principles, drawn up by seven CP committees, independent, ethnically-divided states will empower a confederate parliament to control matters of common interest.

Dr Treurnicht likened this parliament to the European Parliament.

Copies of a concept document outlining the draft plans were released at the news conference.

Dr Treurnicht said he envisaged the CP negotiating a confederate dispensation with non-communist, national leaders who pursued partition policies and a confederate system.

The CP still rejected Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] as a negotiating forum because it had a preponderance of communist delegates.

The CP had already held discussions with black leaders and there was a significant shift among them from the idea of a unitary state to federalism and confederalism.

Dr Treurnicht named possible negotiation partners as being Inkatha Freedom Party President Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Ciskei military leader Brig [Brigadier] Oupa Gqoza and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope.

He said the CP would be organising a mass meeting or regional rallies to mobilise its supporters, and the party would be placed in a state of preparedness for a general election, which was a likely event viewed against the setbacks at Codesa.

He said the CP's parliamentary constituencies, and other areas of conservative support, could be used as a departure point when delineating the boundaries of an Afrikaner Volkstaat [Afrikaner nation state]. He conceded this state may consist of geographically unconsolidated areas.

Dr Treurnicht confirmed that the CP would not contest former Finance Minister Barend du Plessis' vacant Florida seat, leaving it to the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] to challenge the National Party candidate.

It had not yet been decided whether the June 27 general congress would be open to the media, Dr Treurnicht said.

Boerestaat Leader Critical

*MB0706181192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1737 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 7 SAPA—Boerestaat [Boer Homeland Party] leader Robert van Tonder has slated the Conservative Party (CP) for not fully accepting the Boerestaat ideal.

The CP should change its racist approach in insisting on a separate state for white Afrikaers only, to the exclusion of brown Afrikaners, Mr van Tonder said in a statement on Sunday.

Racist demands were no longer tolerated by the world, he said.

Mr van Tonder said it was a pity that the CP was not prepared to fully accept the Boerestaat concept—a separate Afrikaner state—as the CP's power base except (?for one) constituency lay entirely within the former Boer republics.

By accepting CP constituencies only as part of their state they weakened the demands for a "Boerestaat" and relinquished land before even negotiating, he said.

The CP also failed to base its demands on historical grounds as the existence of the former Boer republics in the CP's demands for the reinstatement of a "Boerestaat" was totally ignored.

By insisting on tattered land which never existed the CP would never achieve international acceptance—particularly if the demands were based along racial lines, he concluded.

8 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB0806115392

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES

ANC Doesn't Understand Capitalism—Because the leaders of the African National Congress, ANC, have "never grasped the power of capitalism" nor understand it, notes the page 22 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 7 June, "they persist in following inappropriate strategies, rooted in discredited revolutionary myths that work against their own interests". One such "inappropriate strategy" is mass action which "will lead to violence, whether or not that is intended, and run into implacable resistance on the part of the government, business, the police and the army, and many other elements of the society." "Its consequences will include a flight of capital, a withdrawal of potential investors, a fall in confidence among businessmen, a deepening of the recession—depression is a better word—and greater unemployment. Unemployment in turn will undermine the power of the unions, weaken workers' bargaining position and delay anything that

might be regarded as liberation." "ANC leaders, confronted with the destructive futility of their strategies, constantly cry, 'Show us another way.' The truth is that the way lies before them but they are too lazy, intellectually and otherwise, to master the theory of capitalism or to look at the empirical evidence provided by a score of countries, from Chile and Argentina to Korea and Taiwan to Mexico and New Zealand. Until they shake off their lethargy, they will find themselves chained to strategies that impoverish the country and delay liberation."

THE CITIZEN

ANC Still Trades on 'Liberation War'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 June in its page 6 editorial says: "Mr De Klerk talks as head of state and a statesman seeking to re-establish the country's ties with the rest of the world. At the same time, as in the case of Japan, he seeks investments that will benefit all. Mr Mandela, on the other hand, talks like a leader whose movement still trades on its 'liberation war' credentials and forlornly wants foreign countries still to do its bidding." THE CITIZEN believes the "outside world" wants an end to violence and to the "liberation struggle" and wants the "creation in peace of a democratic non-racial South Africa. Mr Mandela can show his statesmanship by changing the battleground from mass action, intimidation and blackmail to negotiation in the fullest sense of the word."

THE STAR

Police 'Observers' in Interests of All—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 8 June in a page 10 editorial says it is "encouraging" to see the first meeting of the new Police Board comprising representatives of community organisations, the ANC, academic institutions, the South African Police, and homelands police. Moves for independent groups to monitor police operations have also been "met with approval across the political spectrum." In Alexandra township, members of the Independent Crisis Committee accompanied police on two raids, "one on a group of shacks and the other at the notorious Madala hostel. They reported that the police had been 'civil and even-handed'. Whether or not this was because of the observers' presence, it suggests that regular monitoring would be in the interests both of the community and the police themselves."

SOWETAN

Criticism of U.S. Stance at Earth Summit—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 8 June in a page 10 editorial says that at the UN earth summit in Rio de Janeiro, the "United States has so far steadfastly refused to sign a treaty to protect the world's threatened plant and animal life." "The stirring rhetoric of President George Bush at the end of the Cold War not so long ago that mankind can at last deal with the broader issues and challenges that it faces, now rings hollow. His view that the threat to American jobs overrides a quest to save the

planet from an ultimate ecological disaster shows him to be just another U.S. president in an election year."

CAPE TIMES

ANC 'Toughening' 'Inevitable'—Anthony Johnson writes in the "Midweek Politics" column in Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 3 June that the ANC's threat of mass action and its "clearly evident toughening" of its position was "inevitable after the leadership had taken the risk of promising its impatient rank-and-file members that Codesa would rapidly deliver the goods—and then emerged from Codesa II virtually empty-handed." The ANC "is now confronted with the need to save face and rebuild its image in the eyes of those it would like to regard as its followers. But the planned campaign of 'rolling' mass action and high-profile public defiance will also serve as a handy platform from which the ANC hopes to launch its election campaign." "After outmanoeuvring the ANC at Codesa II and still coming within an ace of reaching a compromise settlement, government negotiators must be kicking themselves now that their short-sighted greed prevented them from going that extra mile needed to close a deal."

RAPPORT

Mandela, ANC Hiding Behind Alleged 'Third Force'— "There is one inescapable truth that stands out amidst this innocence behind which Nelson Mandela tries to hide after the Goldstone Commission exposed the ANC's role in violence," begins a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 31 May. "Who announced in February 1990, on the steps of the Cape Town City Hall, that the armed struggle will continue? Who bared his teeth when the conditions were perfect for creating a peaceful climate? This is the very same man who continually denies his and his organization's role in the worst violence South Africa has ever known." "Goldstone noted that the ANC is in a position to stop its supporters involved in the violence." "Why does the ANC avoid the issue of intervening and bringing an end to violence and why does it use the third force as an excuse, fully knowing that such a force does not exist? What conclusion can we reach other than the idea that the ANC does not want to end the violence because it feels safe in the knowledge that the political process can be manipulated through the violence." Mandela "is the man who says of President de Klerk during an overseas visit: You people are killing black South Africans just because they are black. You people don't care. This apparently seems to fit Mr. Mandela more than it does the South African president."

BEELD

NP-ANC Should Reach Compromise To Resolve Disputes—"From statements made by the National Party [NP] and the ANC over the past few weeks it is evident that the two organizations are drifting further away from each other, making it difficult to reach a compromise," notes a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in

Afrikaans on 2 June. On the issue of regional government the ANC said over the weekend that the borders for such regions "can be written into a constitution but that the powers and functions of these regional governments should be limited. Such a system will give very little assurance to regional governments and will hinder development." "On the other hand the government could be accused of setting too strict conditions for the drafting of a new constitution, especially during Codesa II negotiations." "If the ANC and the NP do not take into account mutual objections and fears then it will be very difficult to reach compromise on issues affecting the interests of all parties concerned."

Editorial Terms CP Homeland 'Unreachable Dream'—"For 10 years the Conservative Party [CP] led by Dr. Andries Treurnicht did not have the courage to define the borders of its homeland because it wanted the electorate to think that everyone would be included," begins a second editorial on the same page. "Now their bluff has been called. Over the past weekend Dr. Treurnicht said in Wonderboom that only the wards in which the CP has a member of Parliament as representative would be included on this map. Although he did, as usual, try to keep a few back doors open, it simply means, from his standpoint, that he is prepared to throw the rest of the CP supporters to the wolves. The land claimed by the CP looks like a moth-eaten patchwork quilt." "The CP homeland will always remain an unreachable dream, out of touch with reality. That makes it irrelevant."

Links With Russia Advantageous—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 3 June says in an editorial on page 14: "There is so much irony and symbolism in President F. W. de Klerk's historic visit to Moscow that it is easy to go overboard with it. The most striking is the fact that President de Klerk and Mr. Boris Yeltsin apparently said how wonderful it feels for a nation to break loose from an enslaving ideology which had made it the object of scorn and contempt." "What made the visit more remarkable is the fact that it did not simply remain symbolic. A relatively small but nevertheless significant step was taken which could mark the beginning of exciting trade relations between the two countries." "Despite its struggling economy, Russia is a great country which is still influential in its region. It could only be to South Africa's advantage if firm relations are established with such a country."

ANC, Inkatha Primary Causes of Violence—"Last week's two reports by the Goldstone Commission led to much misunderstanding and confusion—so much so

that Justice Goldstone has now issued a statement," says a second editorial on the same page. "Unfortunately some parties contributed to the confusion by entering the debate with half truths, trying to conceal key findings by the commission." "But even if one had studied the first report, which indicates the complex reasons for violence and that the major parties share responsibility, the crux of the more striking second report remains, that the ANC and Inkatha are the primary causes of the violence in the six regions of Transvaal and Natal. That finding should not be hidden under layers of confusion."

TRANSVALER

ANC 'Arrogance' Rejects Goldstone Report on Violence—"Even though the ANC is humming a different tune on the Goldstone Commission report, the organization's initial handling of the report should be seriously questioned," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 1 June. "It was the ANC which accepted joint responsibility for the Goldstone Commission's investigation into the terrible violence sweeping the country. If it so hastily rejects the findings concerning its own role in the violence then its commitment to peace should be questioned." "The ANC's arrogance will not help to bring an end to violence."

ANC Mass Action Plans 'Irresponsible'—Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 2 June says in an editorial on page 6: "One hopes the ANC leaders realize that stirring the people to mass action is a very dangerous game. This is irresponsible and can even reach crisis proportions such as the war in Yugoslavia." "Mr. Nelson Mandela, Cyril Ramaphosa, and others, with the expectations they are creating, are saddling a horse they will not be able to ride." "Even if plans to render the country ungovernable are successful, nothing will be left over for the new government to control."

Editorial Views de Klerk Support in Moscow—A second editorial on the same page notes: "Revelations in a Moscow newspaper on Kremlin funding of the South African Communist Party [SACP] did not come as a surprise. The report merely served to confirm that for half a century already the communists were attempting to take over South Africa." "The SACP has lost its Kremlin godfather. President de Klerk's visit, at a time when the ANC pledges support to the rest of the Marxist groupings, is a clear indication of Moscow's current attitude toward the de Klerk government. This attitude even stretches as far as Japan and Singapore. Surely the ANC-SACP should be able to comprehend this."

Angola

Official Rejects Extending Registration Deadline

*MB0706144492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] National Elections Director Onofre dos Santos has said there is no reason to extend the deadline for concluding the voter registration process. He explained that the deadline could only be extended under exceptional circumstances in terms of the law, and he added that such an extension would have to be minimal in view of the election dates.

Onofre dos Santos' views are reported in today's edition of the JORNAL DE ANGOLA. His interview focused on the organizational issues in the voter registration process. He added that all the necessary equipment is now available, but that a lack of aircraft for transporting it is responsible for distribution delays in certain provinces.

There are 503 registration teams and currently using 300 vehicles. [passage omitted]

Dos Santos praised the Angolan people for showing maturity and motivation in going to the voter registration centers. He described that as a positive sign that gives hope for the future. On the other hand, he criticized attempts to violate the voter registration process such as the recent diversion of voter registration material in Quilengues.

Meanwhile, reacting to the low number of women registered so far, the State Secretariat for Development Promotion has called on women to register and to explain to their family members the need for doing so.

Progress Viewed

*MB0706081392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] More than 16,000 citizens have been registered in three Luanda wards since voter registration began on 20 May. ANGOP has learned from Mezaque Mateus, deputy chief of the National Electoral Council's [CNE] Statistics and Control Department, that women make up only a quarter of the people registered so far. Voter registration is under way with more than 200 registration teams in six Luanda Province districts. Luanda Province has some 2 million inhabitants.

The Moxico Provincial Electoral Council was sworn in in Luena City recently. The ceremony was chaired by CNE Member Luis Gonzaga. The Moxico Provincial Electoral Council is led by Provincial Court Judge Joao Batista. It has 11 members, including four from recognized parties; namely, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], the Angola National Liberation Front [FNLA], and the PRS [Social Renovated Party].

The voter registration process began in Ndalatando City today. Provincial Electoral Council Chairman Jorge Vitorino opened the process. Mr. Vitorino, who is a judge with the Cuanza Norte Provincial People's Court, said the electoral process rests on two fundamental and indivisible stages: voter registration and the voting stages. [passage omitted]

Voter registration started in Namibe City yesterday. A total of 105 citizens have been registered so far. [passage omitted] For reasons that neither the Provincial Electoral Directorate nor the Provincial Electoral Council have clarified yet, there is only one registration post in Namibe City. Meanwhile, Radio Angola has learned from a reliable source that three more posts could be opened in Namibe City within the next few hours. [passage omitted]

More than 30,000 voters have already been registered in Benguela Province. The provincial office is finding ways to ensure that registration moves faster. It is creating more registration posts in an attempt to avoid large concentrations of citizens. [passage omitted]

UNITA Says No Consensus Reached on Jamba

*MB0606052992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[Report on statement by Salupeto Pena, chief representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, on 5 June; place not given—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] There has never been any consensus between the UNITA and government delegations to the CCPM to transfer people living in Jamba. According to Engineer Salupeto Pena, UNITA chief representative to the CCPM, what Minister Paulo Kassoma told the Luanda Radio Nacional today is false.

[Pena] "I would like to refute the statement by Minister of Territorial Administration Paulo Kassoma that a consensus had been reached at a CCPM session to transfer people living in Jamba. That is a pure lie. Minister Kassoma lied—for what reason, I do not know.

"The truth is that when he attended one of the CCPM sessions, we discussed the extension of the state administration. He raised the problem of Jamba, but within the framework of the extension of the state administration. In the session, we did not raise the issue of transferring people from Jamba to their home areas."

[Announcer] Salupeto Pena [words indistinct] to return to their home areas [words indistinct] the government currently lacks a proper response. The only way to resolve this problem is to extend the state administration and deploy voter registration teams [words indistinct].

[Pena] "What is now needed is to extend state administration to these areas and to deploy the necessary structures for the electoral process. Minister Kassoma cannot deprive those people of exercising their right to vote. He cannot do that."

[Announcer] Salupeto Pena said the government is strategically delaying the extension of the state administration under the pretext of difficulties in the [words indistinct] and the existence of mines [words indistinct] UNITA.

[Pena] "It is the government's strategy not to speed up the extension of state administration to prevent the holding of elections in those areas and to blame UNITA for having obstructed the extension of state administration and the right of people to vote. We would like to point out, however, that [words indistinct]. We should be more responsible. This is not the way we should deal with serious problems which concern hundreds of thousands of people and the future of the country. That is pure irresponsibility."

MPLA Rejects Charges on Dissidents' Murders

MB0606112792 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has rejected National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] accusations that the government intends to murder dissident generals Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'zau Puna. In a press release, the MPLA says such irresponsible talk could become serious, because it seeks to cast a shadow over the holy father's current visit by any means possible.

The MPLA notes that, with this frivolous accusation, UNITA intends to divert attention from its serious internal problems arising from the creation of the UNITA Tendency for Democratic Reflection political group, and to undermine impact of the papal visit.

Lesotho

King Moshoeshoe Discusses Plans To Return

MB0706074792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Lesotho's exiled King Moshoeshoe has come to an agreement with military ruler General Ramaema, concerning the king's return home. King Moshoeshoe was deposed by the military two years ago and was replaced by his son, King Letsie III. He has been in London ever since, but two weeks ago he announced he would be returning home in defiance of the military government, only to postpone his trip at the last moment after talks with British Minister for Overseas Development Baroness Chalker. Well, Gen. Ramaema subsequently flew to London to try and resolve the crisis, after mediation by Commonwealth Secretary General Emeka Anyaoku, who met the king yesterday. The two parties announced

this morning that an agreement had been reached permitting King Moshoeshoe to return home [words indistinct] at the beginning of August. Rashid Mayor spoke to King Moshoeshoe and asked him whether he would be allowed to go back as king.

[Begin recording] [Moshoeshoe] Now, that is a matter which, as the heading, the reading of the statement said, I will not be required to clear with you. It is further agreed that his majesty's early return to Lesotho should proceed to [words indistinct] stability and, for the time being, I think it is safer for me to confine myself to the actual letter of the statement.

[Mayor] But can you clarify what your constitutional position will be on your return to the country?

[Moshoeshoe] My constitutional position is a matter for the people of Lesotho to decide. I have stated this several times over, and I still want to repeat: It is a matter for the people of Lesotho to decide.

[Mayor] Your Majesty, don't you think that many people in Lesotho will be very disappointed if you do not return as the king?

[Moshoeshoe] I have said, and I am going to repeat it: The issue that you are talking about is a people's matter. They will decide for themselves.

[Mayor] And how exactly will the people decide on this issue?

[Moshoeshoe] Well, that is a matter for them to work out.

[Mayor] Now, you have just had talks with Major Gen. Ramaema. Can you tell me how you found the major general in these discussions?

[Moshoeshoe] The consensus at the meeting was that we should discuss and look at the issues involved in good faith. And in exactly the same way as Baroness Chalker was talking to me last week, that I should take her word and treat her discussions with me in good faith, I think it is equally important that both of us, Maj. Gen. Ramaema and myself, should treat each other in good faith but, more importantly, in order not to sacrifice and tarnish the integrity of the mediator, the secretary general of the Commonwealth.

[Mayor] So, do you feel good faith has been established between the major general and yourself?

[Moshoeshoe] I would like to think, and I hope, and I pray to God that this first meeting after so many months will lead us forward in a positive way.

[Mayor] There is a committee that was set up to welcome you back to the country, to arrange for you to return to the country. Have you been negotiating with this committee, and what are their views on the agreement?

[Moshoeshoe] The agreement says that the [name indistinct] committee that was appointed in Maseru will be reconvened as the machinery for the follow-up action of the agreement.

[Mayor] So, finally, King Moshoeshoe, when are you expecting to return home?

[Moshoeshoe] As I said to you, the agreement says that his majesty's early return to Lesotho, should take place no later than 1 August 1992. Now, with goodwill on all sides, I would like to say that it is possible to make positive improvements on the letter of the agreement. [end recording]

Madagascar

President Ratsiraka To Run for New Term

AB0506143592 Paris AFP in English
1108 GMT 4 Jun 92

[Text] Antananarivo, June 4 (AFP)—President Didier Ratsiraka will run for a fresh term of office in forthcoming presidential elections in Madagascar, press reports said here Thursday. Admiral Ratsiraka, in power since 1975, said he would stand "whatever it costs" during a tour he has just completed of famine-stricken regions in the south of the Indian Ocean nation.

His rivals in the Hery Velona 'Lifeblood Coalition', who have drafted a new constitution to be put to a referendum after forming a transitional government last year, have not made their intentions known.

Some political leaders have called on Albert Zafy, leader of the interim High Council of State, to face Ratsiraka at the polls.

A clause in the draft constitution that would have prevented anybody who has already served out two presidential mandates from standing again was withdrawn, but may be included in new electoral legislation, political analysts said.

Sources close to the government have disclosed that a referendum on the new constitution may be held on June 21, but newspapers here Thursday said the poll could be put off until June 28 or July 12.

Zafy has also been touring the south in what observers said was a test of his support.

The constitutional proposals drawn up at a national forum that ended in March have not been published.

Ratsiraka wants two alternatives to be put to the vote, one calling for the strong central government favoured by most participants to the forum, the other for a federal system backed by his supporters, which would devolve power to the regions.

Conflict over the project has left several people dead or injured, including former officials in the Ratsiraka regime.

Zafy narrowly escaped an assassination bid on March 30, while veteran politician Monja Jaona, 80, was shot and seriously injured the following day at a demonstration against the new authorities.

Ratsiraka was forced to dissolve his government last July after a lengthy strike and months of almost daily street protests against his rule, mounted by the Lifeblood Coalition.

Malawi

Church Group Urges Political Liberalization

MB0506140892 London BBC World Service in English
0435 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] A joint delegation to Malawi of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and leading members of the Presbyterian Church inside the country yesterday morning met President Kamuzu Banda, during which they read a letter to him. And like the pastoral letter issued recently by the Catholic bishops in Malawi, it called for an end to detention without trial, the release of political prisoners, including several churchmen, and freedom of expression and association for all Malawians. The man who actually read the letter was Mr. Ben Masilo, and late last night James Sachs called him, and asked him how it had been received by Dr. Banda:

[Begin recording] [Masilo] Well, the president was grateful that my delegation had brought the letter, but he did not comment. We did not expect him to comment immediately. He appreciated what the World Alliance of Reformed Churches had done, and promised that he will be in touch with us later on.

[Sachs] I understand that the letter was also signed by some Malawian ministers. Given what happened to other members of the church in Malawi when they published their first letter, are you worried about what will happen to them when you have left the country?

[Masilo] No, I am not worried because the president didn't seem to be uncomfortable with their presence when we went into the palace.

[Sachs] But given the experiences of the bishops who published the first pastoral letter, are you not concerned?

[Masilo] I am not concerned because we did not publish the letter before presenting it to the president. What we did was to present the letter to the president, and he accepted our letter without showing any anger.

[Sachs] Your letter has been welcomed by opposition groups based in Zambia. Do you think that in the context of what's happened recently in the country that your letter will cause more unrest?

[Masilo] We do not expect it to cause more unrest because [laughs] that was not our intention. Our intention was to try and plead with the government to release people, to give people freedom of expression, freedom of association. On the contrary, I think people in Malawi will see that the international community is trying to be supportive.

[Sachs] Do you think that people in Malawi are aware of the letter that you handed in?

[Masilo] Well, people in Malawi surely are aware because if the church, if the CCAP [Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian)] church was involved, and it was in the delegation, there is no way that people in Malawi are not aware of the letter.

[Sachs] Are you hopeful that your letter may start a new dialogue on the political situation in Malawi?

[Masilo] We are hopeful that our letter will help in the process of dialogue which is the Malawi Government's policy. [end recording]

Exiled Opposition Groups To Form United Front

MB0506185792 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Exiled Malawian opposition political parties will meet soon to form a united front to spearhead the fight for the restoration of democracy in their country. National Chairman of the Congress for the Second Republic in Malawi, CSR, Mr. Kanyama Chiume disclosed this in Kitwe when he addressed members of the Kitwe's Press Club at Hotel Edinburgh. Mr. Chiume stressed that there was need for the exiled politicians to unite in order to accelerate the democratic process in Malawi. He told journalists that these political parties have had successful discussions on the issue and people would soon be hearing from them.

Meanwhile, the Congress for the Second Republic of Malawi has called for a national conference for all political parties, church organizations, students, and pressure groups in Malawi to form a genuine united front to fight against Life President Kamuzu Banda's dictatorship. This is one of the resolutions passed at a two-day seminar held in Kitwe last week and released to the press today. The seminar chaired by the party chairman, Mr. Kanyama Chiume, and attended by Malawians from Zambia, Tanzania, and Malawi also fully supported and endorsed the move taken by trade unionist and democracy activist Chakufwa Chihana to return and campaign for multiparty democracy inside Malawi. The CSR called for the scrapping of the present Malawian Constitution and an all-party commission to be appointed to draft a new one based on multiparty democratic principles.

Mozambique

Official Leaves for Rome Peace Talks 6 Jun

MB0606112992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Armando Guebuza, head of the government delegation to the Mozambican peace talks, left Maputo this morning for Rome to attend the 11th round of negotiations. Armando Guebuza told the NOTICIAS newspaper yesterday that the Mozambican authorities had learned from the Italian mediating team that the talks would resume on 9 June. The 11th round of Mozambican peace talks will focus on military issues and a cease-fire.

Italian Envoy Comments

MB0606202292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Report from correspondent Jose Manuel Pio in Chimoio]

[Excerpts] The Italian Government will provide \$80 million to finance the first phase of the emergency program after the war. This was revealed in Chimoio, Manica Province, today by Italian Ambassador to Mozambique Manfredo di Camerana. [passage omitted]

Manfredo di Camerana once again said that the next round of peace talks could culminate in the signing of a general cease-fire agreement between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], thus ending the war which has devastated the country for many years.

Asked to comment on the latest communique issued by the Mozambique Armed Forces General Staff which revealed that Renamo planned to intensify its actions on National Roads Nos. 1 and 2 and in some provincial and district capital cities, Manfredo di Camerana, who is also the chairman of the Joint Verification Commission, said that that was another sign that the war in Mozambique would continue to kill defenseless people and to destroy economic and social infrastructures of this martyred country.

Manfredo di Camerana also told Radio Mozambique in Manica that most of the violations of the accord along the Beira and Limpopo corridors reported thus far have been carried out by Renamo, which he also blamed for the wave of attacks on the cities of Beira and Maputo, as well as outside the corridors.

Di Camerana also said that Renamo has been sufficiently assured and possesses concrete proof that the Zimbabwean Government is truly interested in the restoration of peace in Mozambique. He gave the example of a recent meeting between President Robert Mugabe and Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in Malawi. According to the Italian ambassador, that meeting served to convince Renamo that Zimbabwe was not

interested in the continuation of war in Mozambique, but in a lasting peace that would also serve its economic interests.

Meeting With Dhlakama

MB0806111992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Text] Italian Ambassador to Maputo Manfredo di Camerana has confirmed that some 15 days ago he met Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama. Di Camerana told Radio Mozambique this morning that the meeting took place in Maringue, central Sofala Province, at the request of the Italian mediators. The Italian ambassador said that the Mozambican authorities were informed about the meeting which centered on the need to begin the 11th round of talks. The upcoming round of talks will deal with military issues. Manfredo di Camerana confirmed that the next round of talks is scheduled to begin tomorrow. He added that Italian financial assistance to Renamo will only be granted after the signing of a cease-fire accord and once Renamo becomes a political party.

Reporter Details Visit to Renamo Headquarters

MB0606122892 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 6 June 92 p 7

[Report by Hamilton Wende: "Deep in Renamo's Nerve-Centre"]

[Text] It's like a scene out of "Star Wars"-type fantasy. Rebel soldiers go screaming through narrow forest lanes on Honda scramblers.

The action takes place deep in the forest in the Sofala province of central Mozambique at the Gorongosa headquarters of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Renamo's headquarters is a well laid-out camp, with the huts of the 400 or so workers and soldiers spaced out along the footpaths that wind through the trees.

Dhlakama's complex at the centre consists of an office, his personal quarters, a row of comfortable huts for visitors and a kitchen compound.

Deeper in the forest is a small parade ground, a church, a small clinic, a tailor's shop, an information centre with a hand-cranked copying machine and old typewriters—all well hidden under the forest canopy.

The Renamo soldiers are ragged and dressed in whatever clothes they can find. Many are young women, who are generally better dressed than the men. All carry battered AK-47 rifles and often a half-bag of mealie meal or a bundle of personal possessions on their heads. Whenever our party or a senior officer passes them, they snap to attention.

There is no evidence of recent South African aid. A few soldiers are wearing unbelievably old and shredded Rhodesian army-pattern camouflage shirts. The camp has six

Honda 200 scramblers that the president and the senior officers use for transport—when there is fuel available.

When I ask where Renamo gets its arms and ammunition, the standard answer is that they are captured from Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front].

About the motorbikes Dhlakama is vague, but the next day three missionaries from right-wing Protestant churches in SA [South Africa] are flown in, and one, an ex-Rhodesian, tells me he brought spares for them.

About 6 km away in the forest is Dhlakama Central Hospital—a cluster of long, thatched huts.

The 32 beds of the hospital are made of tree branches and reeds, and the one "operating theatre" has an operating table made of the same with a single Sabax drip hanging from the thatched roof and a sheet of plastic acting as a skylight for illumination. A few wooden shelves hold a paltry selection of instruments and medicines.

I am told that, with the exception of a few visits from the Red Cross, no major aid agencies will work in Renamo-held areas.

We are also shown Military Academy No 3—a collection of thatched huts with students attending lectures in military intelligence and logistics.

During a training display given for our benefit by a group of about 25 Renamo soldiers, the most striking thing is how battered the troops' rifles are and how often they jam—usually after every second or third shot.

Renamo does not deny that it used to get aid from Rhodesia and South Africa.

The ruinous state of their weapons suggested to me that perhaps this official aid really has stopped, and that they may well be capturing the weapons and ammunition they use from Frelimo and perhaps getting some others from private sympathisers in southern Africa.

The next day, riding pillion on the motorbikes, we roar behind Dhlakama to a political meeting at an outlying village some 20 km away, out in the open savanna. Despite the drought, the area has plenty of sorghum fields, a few vegetable patches, mango and banana trees.

The people inhabiting the area are desperately poor—I saw at least three women with nothing else to wear but an old grain sack wrapped around their bodies—but they are no worse off than in Frelimo-controlled areas.

About 2,000 people gathered in the centre of a small cluster of huts applaud Dhlakama's arrival. They sing, dance and play music. Dhlakama briefly joins the

dancers, grinning broadly, before making a speech in Portuguese, translated into the local dialect.

He speaks on multiparty democracy and the need for private ownership of land, about freedom of speech and of the press, about the importance of an independent judiciary. At points in his speech the villagers break into clapping or ululating, but there is no real enthusiasm that I can see.

It is hard to interpret a meeting like this as a real support for Renamo. Clearly it has been arranged for our benefit. A poverty-stricken, drought-beleaguered populace living in the heart of Renamo-held territory can hardly be expected not to turn up for a political gathering organised by Renamo. They certainly are not likely to show any signs of dissent.

On the other hand, driving through the territory on motorbikes it is clear that the local population are not scared of Renamo.

In the end, the visit left me with too many unanswered questions.

I went there—hopefully with an open mind—willing to be convinced, if it is indeed the case, that Renamo is legitimate rebel movement with real political aims and genuine support among the Mozambican people.

To dismiss them as mere bandits is simplistic. There is clearly some level of discipline and their operations are not entirely random.

Renamo also controls significant territory, and from all accounts the population in the areas is well treated.

But there can be no doubt that human rights violations are occurring on a massive scale in Mozambique. Stories of brutal massacres; of senseless and inconceivably cruel mutilations of men, women and children; of human targets being used for training young Renamo soldiers who are barely older than children, filter through constantly.

The sources are varied: refugees, Western aid workers, journalists, international observers.

Dhlakama is frank about why he allows the fighting to continue: "It is the only reason Frelimo is negotiating seriously with us."

I ask him about the accounts of atrocities. He grows quite agitated. "It is Frelimo that has committed atrocities, not Renamo," he says. "Sometimes civilians get caught in the cross fire, but Renamo has never done those things. It's all Frelimo propaganda."

All of it? How can he prove this?

"The elections will show that," he says. "They will prove that Renamo is the true representative of the people."

For now, that is the best answer we are likely to get.

Namibia

8 Jun Press Review on Attacks on Government

WA0806181892

[Editorial Report]

NEW ERA

Rumors Attempt To Humble Government—Windhoek NEW ERA in English for 21-27 May in its page 10 editorial believes rumors are being spread targeting the government because "it has to be humbled. It has to be brought to its knees." "There are allegations of rape and a murder order by the Prime Minister and Moses Garoeb respectively." Prime Minister Geingob has "proved to be a likeable person among many whites whose admiration and support he has won. Perhaps, he is getting the flak for daring to cross into the other world; for reaching out to, and embracing Namibians on the other side of the colour line, men and women who, like him, are Namibians." "The current spate of allegations is also a test case for our leadership." "We have every reason to believe that the Prime Minister, though disturbed by the smear campaign against his person, equally has the strength to remain firm in the face of these trial."

Zambia

Chiluba Arrives in London, To Go to Switzerland

MB0606175992 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] President Chiluba arrived in London from Sweden where he had been on an official visit. The president, who is on a four-nation European tour, was met on arrival at London's Heathrow Airport by Zambian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom (Lavu Mutesa). Mr. Chiluba leaves London for Geneva on Monday [8 June] to visit Switzerland and then he will proceed to Paris for a three-day visit before returning home on 14 June.

The president is accompanied by his wife Vera, Minister of Foreign Affairs Vernon Mwaanga, Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde, [and] Deputy Minister in the Office of the President Dean Mung'omba.

Government Lays Off 15,000 Municipal Workers

MB0506142992 Johannesburg SABA in English 1338 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] Lusaka June 5 SABA—The Zambian Government has laid off 15,000 out of 55,000 municipal workers countrywide in a bid to reduce excess labour costs.

Local Government Minister Michael Sata said in Lusaka the decision to lay off the workers was to contain huge wage and salary bills following a recent 266 percent pay increase.

He said: "For councils to survive the competitive market forces, the excess staff has to be pruned."

He described the 55,000 municipal labour force as bloated, needing immediate and drastic cuts in order to maintain efficiency and effectiveness.

Mr Sata stressed: "From now on, only smaller district councils and township management boards will be my babies. City and municipal councils would have to fend for themselves".

The Zambian Government has just adopted a market force economy, determined to reduce public workforces to minimum levels and make workers efficient and accountable.

A total of 40,000 out of 140,000 civil servants are to be laid off this year and a further 40,000 by the end of next year, a government spokesman said.

Ex-UNIP Member Launches New Opposition Party

*MB0706185892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Jun 92*

[Text] Enoch Kavindele, the Zambian politician who left the former ruling party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], at the end of last month, has set up a new political party. Kavindele—who toyed with the idea of challenging Kenneth Kaunda for the leadership of UNIP last year—said one of the reasons that he had left UNIP was because of Kaunda's evident determination to stay on in charge, despite last October's electoral defeat at the hands of

Frederick Chiluba's MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Party. Well, now, Kavindele has decided to create a third force in Zambian politics as Robbie Makai reports in this telex from Lusaka:

Mr. Kavindele's United Democratic Party, or UDP, got off to an encouraging start with hundreds of people who attended the launch in Lusaka scrambling to enroll as members. The UDP's motto is United and One, One and United, and Enoch Kavindele will be its interim president.

Several smaller opposition parties have already merged with the UDP. Bandiwe Banda, the secretary of the Social Democratic Party, will become the UDP's interim national secretary and the former chairman of the Save UNIP Pressure Group, Simon Zulu, will be its publicity secretary. A former minister in the UNIP government, Mavis Muyunda, will be the UDP's secretary for women's affairs. Many UNIP heavyweights have already pledged their support to the party and leading personalities from the Copperbelt have joined and contributed 10 million kwacha to the UDP's coffers.

In his inaugural speech, Enoch Kavindele said that Zambia needed a strong opposition force to the MMD government which, according to him, is failing to live up to the expectations of the people. He said that Kenneth Kaunda's UNIP party was dead and that the UDP would provide the mature and responsible opposition Zambia needed.

The strong turnout of supporters at the UDP's inauguration this morning may well indicate that the party could become the second most powerful political force after the MMD.

Ivory Coast**PDCI-FPI Deputies Meet Houphouet, Return Home**

AB0606150092 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaîne Nationale-Une Network in French 1900 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Text] The inter-parliamentary committee that went to France on 31 May to meet with President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to obtain the release of those arrested following the 18 February events returned home late this evening aboard a regular Air Afrique flight. Jean Honore Sea, committee chairman, told us the reasons for their meeting with the head of state:

[Begin Sea recording] About five days ago we went to Paris with the sole objective of meeting with the head of state to explain to him, on behalf of the citizens who mandated us.... [changes thought] You should know that under Article 35 of our Constitution, a parliamentarian is a national representative. This means that as a parliamentarian, it is true that first of all one is a party activist; once elected, you are the representative of all activists and of all political leanings as a whole. Indeed, it was as such that we went to Paris to meet with the people—I repeat—to express our concerns over the social situation prevailing in Ivory Coast since the 18 February events.

We went to Paris, but frankly speaking we do not want to grant interviews today because soon we will hold a news conference where we will discuss all the points we examined with the head of state. But I would like to tell you that we were received by the head of state who showed great understanding and we enjoyed executive treatment. We have come back to tell the Ivorian people that King Solomon's verdict, in which the child was cut into two pieces, will not occur here. Ivory Coast will not be divided and it will not experience what was seen elsewhere. This is what we are seeking and I would also like to take this opportunity to tell you that we were not sent by any parties. While in Paris, we heard about that through the local press. We are responsible people and according to one's responsibilities one must try to assess the situation and act responsibly. Thus we took responsibility, and we say that there are some Ivorians in jail. It is true that they are not from the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast [PDCI], but they are our brothers. We say that some incidents occurred, but we must try to turn the page and look into the future together. [end recording]

Charles N'cho Amon, an Ivorian Popular Front [FPI] parliamentarian, also gives his impressions on this individually taken initiative:

[Begin Amon recording] What I want to say is that we were mandated neither by the FPI nor the detainees. We went there on our own initiative. We took that initiative because Article...[recording ends]

Liberia**Army Chief Says Troops To Remain in Liberia**

AB0706195592 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Monrovia, 6 Jun (AFP)—Senegal's Army chief of staff, General Omar Seid, said Senegalese peacekeepers will remain in Liberia until the peace process is ensured, an official statement said here Saturday [6 June].

Seid arrived here earlier in the day to gather information about six Senegalese soldiers said to have been taken hostage by Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), the statement broadcast on Monrovia radio said. Seid made the remarks following a closed door meeting with interim President Amos Sawyer, the radio said. [passage omitted]

Seid said Senegal "will not be discouraged by the incident," and assured his country's continued part of the West African Peacekeeping Force in Liberia. [passage omitted]

Mali**'Transition Government' Tenders Resignation**

AB0506203092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The transition government tendered its resignation this afternoon at Koulouba Palace. The ceremony was presided over by Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, head of state and chairman of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP], and attended by CTSP and government members, diplomatic corps representatives, and several other top officials. [passage omitted]

Alpha Konare Presidential Inauguration Noted

AB0806152592

[Editorial Report] Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French at 1000 GMT on 8 June begins live coverage of the inauguration of Alpha Oumar Konare.

The announcer notes that the outgoing head of state, Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure, and Konare are seated together "talking and laughing." Their wives and the members of the Supreme Court are said to be present. The announcer cites Article 37 of the Constitution on the president being sworn in by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court president then begins speaking by also noting Article 37. He is applauded by the crowd and goes on to say that Mali is entering a "new era" and that Konare is the "first president to respect the laws of the land."

At 1010 GMT, Konare is called forth to take the oath of office. After affirming his allegiance to the "Constitution" and "African unity," Konare is presented with the Cross of Mali.

After three minutes of ceremonial music, Konare begins his inaugural address at 1018 GMT by saying: "Today, thanks to God, thanks to the sacrifices of our martyrs, and thanks to the blessings of our ancestors including an old school teacher and a housewife, the sovereign people of Mali have entrusted me with the heavy but exalting mission of conducting the destiny of our country. I am ready to assume this frightful honor."

He says that Mali is on the way to escaping poverty, violence, and underground struggle. He plans to bring hope, not illusions, and while not the father of the nation, he is a "son among the sons of Mali."

At 1023 GMT he discusses official accountability: "It is indispensable that the state's authority should be asserted, controlled, and accepted by all. We shall ensure that the laws are known to all and that no one shall be above them. I will scrupulously see to the respect of the Constitution, the separation of powers, and the indispensable basic freedoms."

The new president goes on to say that "the means to this reconciliation will be the revival of our economy through the liberation of and support to individual and collective economic initiatives. Justice and solidarity must back one another to share the wealth produced; the fight against corruption and waste and the decentralization of authority will form the living framework for the participation of the greater number of people in state affairs."

He then notes "the constant concern and the effective accomplishment of African integration: The readiness shown by our people as early as 1960 to give up all or part of their sovereignty in favor of African unity is irreversible."

At 1025 GMT, Konare turns to the relations with the Tuareg population: "My compatriots of the northern region can count on my commitment to ensure that both peace and unity last forever. The means to this will be development, solidarity, and justice."

He reassures the Armed Forces as well: "National unity can also be achieved by the completed reconciliation of the Malian people with their Army. A lot has been done in this direction, but a lot remains to be done. No democracy can be built with a worried army that has been made to feel guilty. I would hereby like to assure officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers of all our solicitude. Together we shall strengthen the republican virtues of our Army."

After noting the efforts made by outgoing Premier Soumana Sako and Amadou Toumani Toure, Konare calls "on all the forces of change for more unity and not to confuse battles or enemies. I call on Almamy Sylla, Amadou Ali Niangado, Baba Akhib Haidara, Demba

Diallo, Idrissa Traore, Moutaga Tall, Mamadou Batourou Diaby, and Tieoule Konate [presidential candidates], all worthy representatives of our people, and all the other political leaders so that together we can lift Mali."

The president thanks the crowd and ends his speech at 1033 GMT.

Niger

Cabinet Discusses Internal Security, 'Rebellion'

AB0606124092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 5 Jun 92

[Report read by government spokesman on 4 June cabinet meeting in Niamey]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The second item debated was internal security. Two important cases were brought up again to examine their progress in court. They are the Tagassar and Tondi Kandia land disputes and the painful Toda tragedy. These two dockets are making progress.

Concerning the rebellion, the Cabinet heard a proposal for an extension of the truce by Mr. Mano Daya, rebellion spokesman. Although there have been no concrete signs of goodwill after 15 days of an initial truce, the proposal did indicate some degree of desire to continue with the dialogue. The Cabinet noted the rejection of such a proposal by the authorized transitional organs, which deliberated on the issue yesterday. The Cabinet, however, gave its assent for contacts to be maintained with the rebels so that a genuine negotiation process can be started as soon as possible.

The Cabinet then examined and adopted the draft ordinance on repression of illicit enrichment. This bill, which aims to curb excessive and fraudulent enrichment, will be submitted for the approval of the High Council of the Republic. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

'Minor Cabinet Reshuffle' Announced 6 Jun

AB0606191592 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] A minor cabinet reshuffle was today announced by the Federal Government. The minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Professor Jibril Aminu, has resigned and has been replaced by Dr. Chu Okungwu, chairman [of the] Planning Commission. The minister of finance and economic development, Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, has been appointed Nigeria's high commissioner to Britain. He is replaced by Alhaji Ahmed Abubakar who, until his new appointment, was director general in the same ministry.

Mr. Senas Ukpanah, also an old member of the Babangida administration, becomes chairman of the National Planning Commission, while Chief Gabriel Chikulu is now in charge of the Ministry of Establishments and Management Services.

New changes have also been made in the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation, NNPC. Dr. Imo Isuele is the new chairman with Dr. Edmond Danko as the new managing director. The changes were announced in Abuja by the vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomo.

Government Announces Civil Servant Benefits

*AB0606194092 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT
6 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Abuja, 6 Jun (AFP)—[passage omitted] The government announced a series of subsidies, which for the time being affect only federal civil servants, to improve their fringe benefits without increasing their basic pay. The benefits range from a rise in reimbursements for mileage, housing, or meals, to fewer years of employment before getting a pension.

This package of economic aid has been eagerly awaited since last month's riots in Lagos, caused largely by serious shortages of basic goods suffered by most of the population. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Diouf Receives Rwandan Emissary With Message

*AB0506165592 Dakar Radio Senegal in French
1900 GMT 4 Jun 92*

[Text] President Abdou Diouf received several personalities in audience today. They included Rwandan Foreign Minister Boniface Ngulinzira who brought a personal message from His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda. Mr. Ngulinzira was accompanied by Fabien Atandanzingazi, director general of administrative, financial and legal affairs in the Foreign Ministry. This audience took place in the presence of Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall, filling in for Foreign Minister Djibo Ka.

After a 30-minute audience with President Abdou Diouf this afternoon, the Rwandan foreign minister said he had come to ask for Senegal's mediation in finding a solution to Rwanda's internal crisis. This demand for mediation is contained in a message from the Rwandan head of state, Juvenal Habyarimana, to the Senegalese head of state.

[Begin recording] I have just been received by His Excellency President Abdou Diouf to whom I delivered a message from Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda. This message concerns the search for a negotiated solution to the conflict between the Rwandan Government and the Rwandan Popular Front [FPR] and the normalization of relations

between Rwanda and its neighbors, notably Burundi, Uganda, and other countries.

Concerning the search for a negotiated solution to the conflict which has been going on since 1 October 1990, negotiations between the Rwandan Government and the FPR, which were expected to begin in Paris on 5 June, will eventually take place on 6 June because although we were scheduled to travel this evening we have remained here in Dakar because of the strike by workers of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar. Direct negotiations are therefore scheduled to begin with the FPR in order to find a solution.

President Diouf has promised the Rwandan Government and the president of the Rwandan Republic to use his influence, first as president of Senegal and second as former OAU president, in finding a solution to the conflict. [end recording]

Former Minister Creates New Political Party

*AB0706190092 Paris AFP in French 1146 GMT
5 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Dakar, 5 Jun (AFP)—A new political party, the Convention of Democrats and Patriots (CDP), has been created in Senegal under the leadership of Mr. Iba Der Thiam, former minister and professor at Cheikh Anta Diop University, according to a communique released to the press today. Mr. Iba Der Thiam was expected to ask for the party's official recognition today, the communique said.

If the CDP is legalized by the Ministry of Interior, there will be 17 authorized political parties. According to its founders, the CDP/Garab-Gi (meaning The Remedy in Wolof language), "wants to participate in the ongoing national debate in order to strengthen the republican form of the state by new democratic advances. It wants to propose an alternative program of renewal and evoke a true change that will bring Senegal out of the crisis quickly by associating all the nation's active forces." [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Rebels Heed Strasser's Call, 62 Surrender

*AB0506192092 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 5 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] When Sierra Leone's new military leader, Captain Valentine Strasser, talked to us yesterday, he called on rebels who have been operating in the south of the country to put down their arms and surrender. He said no harm would come to them. Well apparently some

have heeded Capt. Strasser's plea and have given themselves up in the town of Kenema. Our correspondent, Foday Fofana, is there, and he sent this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Sixty-two rebels of the United Liberation Front of Corporal Foday Sanko surrendered to the Sierra Leone Armed Forces and arrived here yesterday evening. The rebels, who looked undernourished, exhausted, and weary, arrived in Kenema Town in eastern Sierra Leone on board a military truck from Dar es Salaam, about 60 miles toward the Liberian border. According to Major Samuel Bai Kanu, the Cobra Battalion commander who escorted the surrendered rebels, 2,000 civilians trapped beyond rebel lines are now safely inside Sierra Leone controlled territory. Shortly after their arrival here, the resident minister of Eastern Province, based in Kenema, Lieutenant Tom Nyuma, who fought in the Cobra Battalion before the 29 April coup, led a jubilant parade with soldiers and youths, singing in the main streets of the important diamond mining district headquarters town.

I walked with the joyous resident minister, dressed in a light blue track suit, serious looking as usual, and a pistol

in his hand, to his battalion headquarters where the rebels were settled. Soldiers and civilians sang in praise of the Cobra Battalion and Lieutenant Tom Nyuma, and onlookers applauded.

Addressing the rebels in the Mende language, the resident minister assured them they would be treated well, and that they had nothing to fear. He told me in an interview that the surrender is a major victory for the Sierra Leone Army, since this is the first time 62 rebels had given up at a go, and 2,000 trapped civilians crossed over.

Mr. (Senessi Massaquoi), a driver who acted as spokesman for the rebels, told me shortly after that he lived in Mano and was forced to join the rebels—himself and his son. I never held a gun nor did my son. I have never seen Foday Sanko or Charles Taylor. We hardly had food. We lived only on bush yam. I have not eaten for the past two days, he told me. Arrangements are now being made to bring over the 2,000 civilians to Kenema. Battalion Commander Kanu told me that this should be done fast, as they do not have sufficient food to give them. Our soldiers, he said, get two cups of rice daily, so we cannot feed all these people. [end recording]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

9 June 1992

